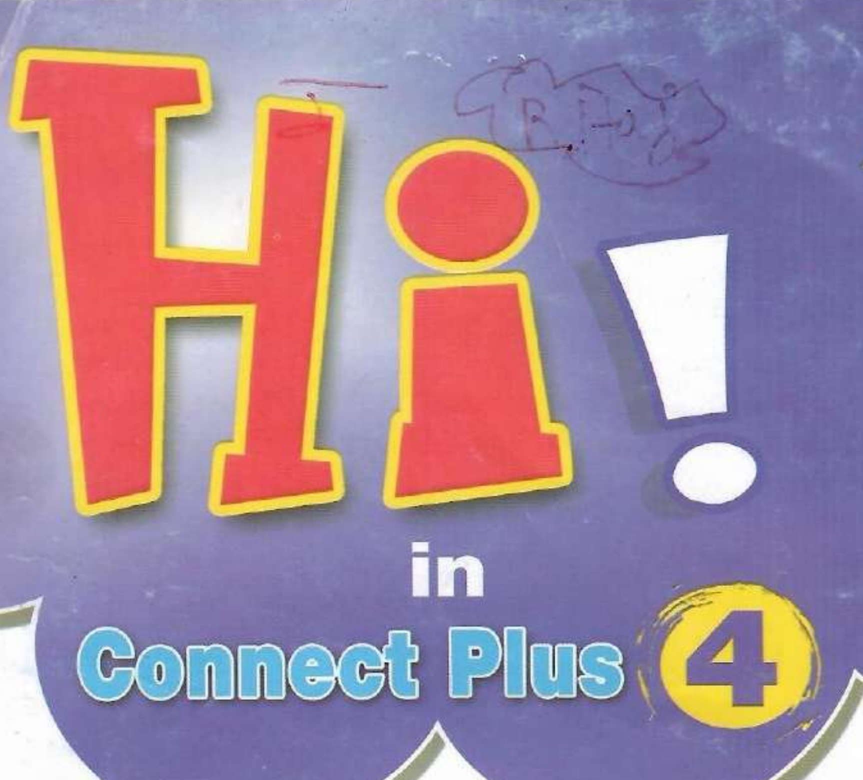




علامة تجارية مسجلة

السعر

70 جـ

First Term

Index





(Unit 1) What can I do ?

ماذا يمكنني فعله ؟

In this unit I will ......

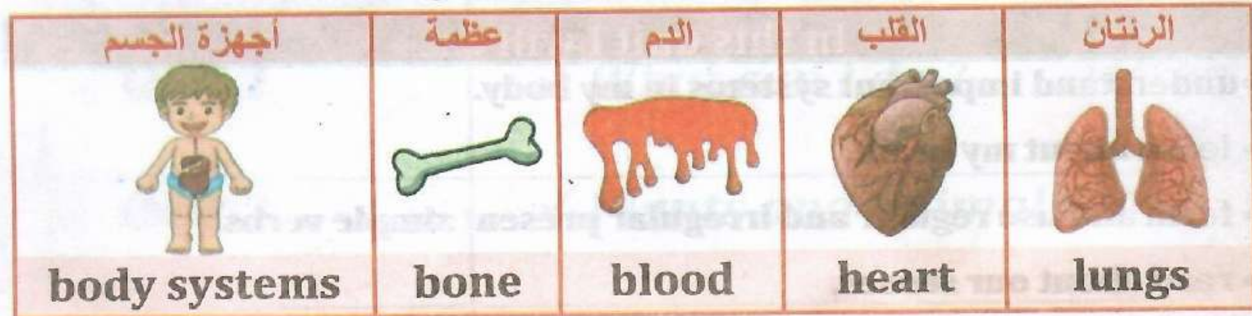
- understand important systems in my body.
- learn about my brain.
- form and use regular and irregular present simple verbs.
- read about our senses.
- practice when to use capital letters.
- choose and write a title for a text.
- plan activities for a summer camp.

Scope and Sequences

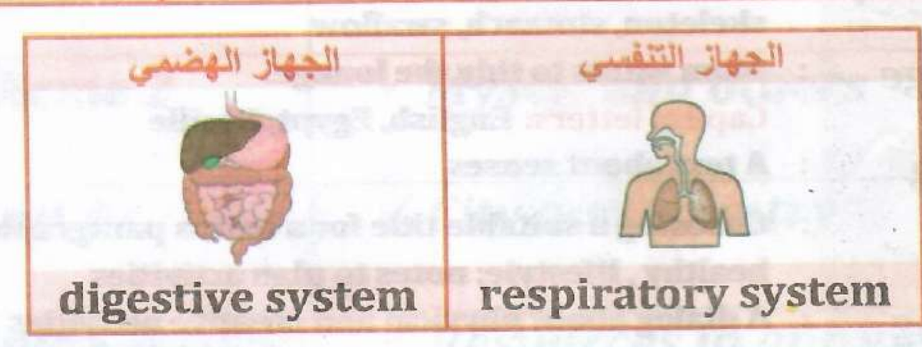
Vocabulary	: body systems: bone, blood, heart, lungs, muscles, skeleton, stomach, swallow
Language	: Mom wants to tidy the lounge. Capital letters: English, Egypt, Braille
Reading	: A text about senses
Writing	: Choosing a suitable title for a text; a paragraph about a healthy , lifestyle; notes to plan activities
Speaking	: A dialog about physical and creative activities
Listening	: Interviews with children talking about senses; information about Paralympic athletes
Life skills	: Self-management: eating healthily, living a healthy life Respect of diversity: differently-abled people
Values	: Appreciation of science Tolerance
Issues and challenges	: Preventative and therapeutic health Non-discrimination issues
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	: Social studies : a healthy lifestyle Science: body systems; senses

Lesson 1

My body جسمي







New vocabulary :

air	هواء	breathe	يتنفس	oxygen	اكسجين
chew	يمضغ	energy	طاقة	pump	يضخ
liquid	سائل	nutrients	عناصر غذائية	protect	يحمي
special	خاص	need	يحتاج	organs	اعضاء
change	يغير/ يتغير	around	حول	strong	قوي
lift	يرفع	turn	يلف	through	من خلال





Definitions

bone	hard parts inside a human or animal that make up its frame.	عظمة
blood	the red liquid that is sent around the body by the heart.	دم
heart	the organ in your chest that sends the blood around your body.	قلب
lungs	the two organs in the chest with which we breathe.	رئتان
muscles	tissues in the body that can tighten and relax to produce movement.	عضلات
skeleton	the frame of bones supporting a human or animal body.	هيكل عظمي
stomach	an organ in the body where food is digested.	معدة
energy	the power and ability to be physically and mentally active.	طاقة
nutrients	any substance which we need to live and grow.	عناصر غذائية
oxygen	a colorless gas that we breathe to live.	اكسجين
digestive system	the organs in your body that digest food.	الجهاز الهضمي
respiratory system	the organs which help you breathe.	الجهاز التنفسي

Important Prepositions & Expressions

change into	يتحول الي	make up of	يتكون من
breathe in	يتنفس (الهواء)	attach to	يلتصق في
go to	يذهب الي	make .... strong	يجعل......قوي
pass to	ينتقل الي	make....... move	يجعل........يتحرك

Language notes

✓ **make + object + adjective / infinitive**

يجعل (ياتي بعدها المفعول وصفة او مصدر الفعل)

- ✓ Doing exercise makes us healthy.
- ✓ The bones make us move.
- ✓ My dad made me happy. He bought me a new bike.

to + infinitive لكي (ياتي بعدها مصدر الفعل)

- ✓ We eat healthy food to grow.
- ✓ I go to the market to buy bread.
- ✓ I train hard to join the race.

Reading

** Listen and read:* انصت و اقرأ:

1. Digestive system الجهاز الهضمي



We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and *swallow* food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.

نستخدم جهازنا الهضمي عندما نأكل ونشرب. نمضغ الطعام ونبتلعه ، ثم يذهب إلى معدتنا. في المعدة ، يحول سائل خاص الطعام إلى طاقة وعناصر غذائية نحتاجها في أجسامنا.

2. Respiratory system الجهاز التنفسي

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our *lungs*. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

نستخدم جهازنا التنفسي عندما نتنفس. نتنفس الهواء من خلال أنفنا ، ويذهب إلى رئتينا.
في الرئتين ، يتم تمرير الأكسجين الموجود في الهواء إلى الدم. يضخ قلبنا هذا الدم حول أجسامنا.

3. Bones and muscles العظام و العضلات



Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in body. These make us strong and protect organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, they lift and turn bones to make us move.

يتكون هيكلنا العظمي من جميع عظام الجسم. هذه تجعلنا أقوياء وتحمي الأعضاء. ترتبط العضلات بعظامنا ، وهي ترفع وتقلب العظام لتجعلنا نتحرك.

Do you know?

- **There are about five litres of blood in the human body.**

يوجد تقريبا خمسة لترات دم في جسم الانسان .

- **To be active in the day, we need a good diet , plenty of water and enough sleep. Children aged 7 – 12 need eleven hours of sleep a night .**

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :

1. We use our .... system when we eat and drink.

a. digestive b. respiratory c. skeleton d. brain

2. We chew and .... food, then it goes to our stomach.

a. breathe b. smell c. swallow d. run





3. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and ....

a. gas b. nutrients c. sand d. air

4. We use our respiratory system when we ....

a. eat b. smell c. breathe d. walk

2. Listen and complete :

1. We breathe in air through our ....
2. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the ....
3. Our heart .... this blood around our body.
4. Our .... is made up of all the bones in body.

3. Read and complete from the box :

pumps digestive Muscles skeleton

1 Our .... is made up of all the bones in our body.
2 .... are attached to our bones.
3 Our heart .... blood around the body.
4 We use our .... system when we eat and drink.

4. Choose the correct answer :

1. We use our (respiratory – digestive – nervous – skeleton) system when we eat and drink.
2. We (chew – drink – run – play) food in our mouth.
3. We (watch – run – swallow – cut) food through our esophagus.
4. When we swallow food, it goes to our (liver – lungs – heart – stomach).
5. In the stomach, a special (gas – juice – liquid – sand) changes the food into nutrients.
6. We need (nutrients – air – water – gas) to make us grow.
7. We use our respiratory system when we (eat – breathe – drink – sleep).
8. We breathe in (water – juice – air – sand) through our nose.
9. The air we breathe goes to our (liver – heart – brain – lungs).
10. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the (blood – muscles – feet – eyes).
11. Our (lungs – heart – liver – brain) pumps blood around our body.
12. A (brain – lungs – skeleton – heart) is all the bones in our body.

13. Our skeleton protects our soft (organs – food – drink – nutrients).

14. (Lungs – Heart – Eyes – Muscles) are attached to our bones.

15. Muscles lift and turn our bones to make us (eat – move – read – think).

5. Read the passage and answer the questions :

We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in body. These make us strong and protect organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, they lift and turn bones to make us move.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Which system do we use to breathe ?

....

2. Which organ is filled with air ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. Our heart pumps (water– juice– blood– oil) around our body.

4. Our (skin – hair – skeleton– lungs) is all the bones in our body.

6. Rearrange the following words to make meaningful sentences :

1. are - Muscles- bones- attached to - our.

....

2. up of - is made - Our skeleton- all the bones.

....

3. around - blood - pumps - Our heart- our body.

....

4. through - in - air - We breathe- our nose.

....

6. Complete the missing parts from the box :

Muscles	move	skeleton	protect

Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in body. These make us strong and ....organs. ....are attached to our bones, they lift and turn bones to make us......................

Lesson 2

Our senses حواسنا



الحواس	الابصار	التذوق	اللمس	الشم	السمع
senses	sight	taste	touch	smell	hearing

New vocabulary :

tongue	اللسان	enjoy	يستمتع بـ
skin	الجلد	sweet	حلو الطعم
understand	يفهم	savory	مالح /مبهر
information	معلومات	communicate	يتواصل
world	العالم	deaf	أصم
mean	يعني	difficulty	صعوبة
feel	يشعر	complete	تكميلي
combination	خليط / مزيج	take in	يمتص
sign language	لغة الاشارة	blind	اعمي
kind	نوع	Spanish	لغة اسبانية

Definitions

senses	the five physical abilities to see, hear, smell, taste and feel. حواس
sweet	having a taste similar to sugar; not bitter or salty. حلو
savory	salty or spicy and not sweet in taste. مالح
sign language	communicate with signs. لغة الاشارة
versions	a form of something which varies slightly from other forms of the same thing. اصدارات
code	a system signals which is used to represent something. شفرة
combination	the mixture you get when two or more things are mixed. مزيج / خليط
Braille	a system of printing for blind people. لغة برايل





* Our senses حواسنا

We use our senses every day to help us understand the world around us. We use our eyes to see and our ears to hear. We smell with our nose, taste with our tongue, and we can feel with our skin.
Think about where you are now. What can you see?
What can you hear? Our senses are working all the time and they take in a lot of information.
Look at the photo. What can the child smell? What do you think he can feel?

نستخدم حواسنا كل يوم لمساعدتنا على فهم العالم من حولنا. نستخدم أعيننا لنرى وآذاننا لنسمع. نشم بأنفنا ونتذوق بلساننا ونشعر بجلدنا. فكر في أين توجد الآن. ماذا ترى؟ماذا تستطيع ان تسمع؟ تعمل حواسنا طوال الوقت وتتلقي الكثير من المعلومات.انظر إلى الصورة. ماذا يستطيع أن يشم الطفل؟ ماذا تعتقد أنه يستطيع أن يشعر؟

What kind of food do you enjoy? Some foods are sweet, and some are savory. We taste lots of different kinds of food every day.

ما نوع الطعام الذي تحبه؟ بعض الأطعمة حلوة ، وبعضها مالح. نتذوق الكثير من أنواع الطعام المختلفة كل يوم.

Some people cannot see or hear, so they have different ways to communicate. People who are deaf or have difficulty hearing can learn sign language. It is a complete language, like English, Arabic or Spanish, and there are different versions of it around the world - sign language in Egypt is different from sign language in the USA.

بعض الناس لا يستطيعون أن يروا أو يسمعوا ، لذلك لديهم طرق مختلفة للتواصل. يمكن للأشخاص الصم أو الذين يجدون صعوبة في السمع تعلم لغة الإشارة. إنها لغة كاملة ، مثل الإنجليزية أو العربية أو الإسبانية ، وهناك إصدارات مختلفة منها حول العالم - تختلف لغة الإشارة في مصر عن لغة الإشارة في الولايات المتحدة.

Braille is a code which people who are blind or have difficulty seeing can use to read. It has different combinations of dots. They can be a letter, number, punctuation mark or word. The person reading can touch the dots to find out what they mean. Braille was invented by Louis Braille.

لغة برايل هي شفرة يمكن للأشخاص المكفوفين أو الذين يجدون صعوبة في الرؤية استخدامه للقراءة. فيها مجموعات مختلفة من النقاط. يمكن أن تكون حرف أو رقم أو علامة ترقيم أو كلمة. يمكن للشخص الذي يقرأ أن يلمس النقاط لمعرفة ما تعنيه. اخترع لويس برايل لغة برايل.




Practice Exercises

1. Match the senses to the parts of the body :

1. sight	a. tongue
2. taste	b. eyes
3. touch	c. ears
4. smell	d. skin
5. hearing	e. nose

2. Complete the following sentences from the box :

chew	speaks	called	sign

1. Yusuf .... Arabic and English.
2. We can ....and swallow food.
3. We have different kinds of .... Language.
4. My teacher is ....Mrs Amira.

3. Complete the following sentences from the box :

hear	eyes	skin	nose

We use our senses every day to help us understand the world around us. We use our .... to see and our ears to hear . We smell with our .... , taste with our tongue, and we can feel with our ....

4. Choose the correct answer :

1. We have five (ears – senses – legs – arms).
2. We can taste with our (nose – eyes – ears – tongue).
3. We can (taste – see –smell–touch) with our nose.
4. Sight is the ability to (see – taste – smell – touch) things.
5. We can touch with our (hair – skin – cloth – eyes).
6. I can hear with my ears. This is called (smell – touch – hearing – sight).
7. Our senses help us to (understand – stand – band – land) the world around us.
8. We can feel with our (teeth – bone – skin – hair).
9. Our senses take (in – on – out – off) a lot of information.





10. What (kid – code – kind – king) of food do you enjoy ?
11. Ice cream is a (savory – salty – sweet – bitter) food.
12. This food is very (sweet – sugary – candy – savory). It has lots of salt.
13. A (deaf – blind – clever – fast) person cannot see at all.
14. He's deaf. He can't (walk – eat – hear – see).
15. People who can't see or hear use (sign – sight – bite – light) language.
16. Sign language is a (compete – complete – complaint – carrot) language.
17. (Braille – John – Jack – Peter) is a code that the blind use.
18. Braille is a combination of (letters – numbers – digits – dots).
19. In Braille, the person can (smell – touch – hear – see) the dots.
20. Braille was (invented – cooked – discovered – baked) by Louis Braille.

5. Complete the missing parts in the following dialogue :

Braille	sign	nose	deaf

Ahmed : How many senses do we have ?
Dad : We have five senses.
Ahmed : What do we use to smell things ?
Dad : We use our ....
Ahmed : What do blind people use to read ?
Dad : They use..
Ahmed : Do .... people use sign language ?
Dad : Yes , they do .

6. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) on the Five Senses :

five senses / touch – skin / smell – nose / see – eyes / taste - tongue

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Punctuation marks

علامات الترقيم

*** We use capital letters at the beginning of :**

نستخدم الحروف الكبيرة في بداية الاتي :

1. Proper names: اسم العلم (الانسان)

✓ Ali – Mona – Ahmed – Samy – Jasmine – Haneen – Hala...........

2. Cities and countries: اسماء الدول والمدن

✓ Egypt – Cairo – Giza – France – Paris – London –England........

3. Days of the week : ايام الاسبوع

✓ Saturday – Sunday – Monday – Tuesday – Wednesday – Thursday - Friday

4. Pronoun (I) is always capital: ضمير الفاعل I

✓ I go to school to learn.

5. Months of the year: شهور السنة

✓ January – February – March – April – May – June – July – August – September – October – November - December

6. At the beginning of the sentence: في بداية الجملة

✓ We use the respiratory system to breathe.

7. With languages and nationalities: اللغات والجنسيات

✓ English – Arabic – Spanish – French –Chinese

*** Now punctuate the following sentences :**

1. i can speak english well.

I canspeak Englishwell.

2. ahmed goes to paris every year.

Ahmedgoes paiseveryyear.

3. i have my exams in january.

I havexamsjanury.

4. louis braille invented the code.

Louisbraillainvented thcode.

5. omar doesn't go to school on friday.

omardoesnot gotoschoolonfriday.

6. i live in aswan in egypt.

IliveinaswaninEgypt.

7. yusuf speaks arabic and english.

yususspeakarabicand Engish.

8. my teacher is called mrs heba.

Lesson 3

Language اللغة



المخ	مقدمة المخ	(مخيخ) مؤخرة المخ	جذع المخ
brain	cerebrum	cerebellum	brain stem

New vocabulary :

lounge	صالون	choices	اختيارات
tidy	يرتب	thoughts	افكار
smile	يبتسم	memory	ذاكرة
disappointed	محبط	movement	حركة
creative	مبتكر	balance	توازن
paint	يلون	tired	متعب
control	يتحكم	hemisphere	نصف المخ
remember	يتذكر	kitchen	مطبخ
join	يربط	problem	مشكلة

Definitions

lounge	*the room in a flat that is used for relaxing and guests.*	صالون
disappointed	*unhappy , sad*	محبط
creative	*giving unusual ideas.*	مبتكر
brain	*the organ inside the head that controls our body.*	مخ
cerebrum	*the front part of the brain.*	مقدمة المخ
cerebellum	*a large part at the back of the brain*	(مخيخ) مؤخرة المخ
brain stem	*The central part of the brain.*	جذع المخ
thoughts	*ideas or opinions .*	افكار
memory	*the ability to remember .*	ذاكرة
hemispheres	*halves*	انصاف





Reading

"It is Saturday, so there's no school. What are we doing today, Mom?" asks Kareema.

"We have to tidy the lounge. Then you can choose what you want to do." says Mom.

Kareema's brother Adam smiles. "I know what I want to do!" he says. "Let's go to the park. We can run and play. I want to practice football."

Kareema looks disappointed.



"إنه يوم السبت ، لذا لا توجد مدرسة. تسأل كريمة "ماذا سنفعل اليوم يا أمي؟"."يجب أن نرتب الصالة. ثم يمكنك ان تختاري ما تريدي القيام به." يبتسم آدم شقيق كريمة قائلا "أنا أعرف ماذا أريد أن أفعل !" "هيا نذهب إلى الحديقة. يمكننا أن نجري ونلعب . أريد أن أمارس كرة القدم ". تبدو كريمة محبطة.

"What's the matter?" asks Mom,

تسأل الأم "ما الأمر؟" ،

"I like the park."Kareema answers. "But I want to do something creative this afternoon. I would like to draw or paint a picture. Adam goes to the park every week."

كريمة تجيب "أحب الحديقة". "لكنني أريد أن أفعل شيئًا إبداعيًا بعد ظهيرة اليوم . أود أن أرسم أو ألون صورة. يذهب آدم إلى الحديقة كل أسبوع.

"Kareema always does drawing!" says Adam.

" يقول آدم "كريمة ترسم دائماً !".

Mom smiles. "I think we can all be happy today. Let's go to the park. We can play there and we can take pencils and paper with us. You can draw in the park, too. But first, let's tidy the lounge."

تبتسم أمي. "أعتقد أنه يمكننا جميعًا أن نكون سعداء اليوم. دعنا نذهب إلى الحديقة. يمكننا ان نلعب هناك ويمكننا أخذ أقلام الرصاص والورق معنا. يمكنك الرسم في الحديقة أيضًا. ولكن أولاً ، هيا نرتب الصالة ."

* Read again and circle

1. Mom wants to tidy the (lounge / kitchen).
2. Adam wants to (draw / run) in the park.
3. Kareema wants to do something (happy / creative).
4. At the park, the children can (play /draw / play and draw).
5. The family will tidy (after / before)they go to the park.

Did you know ? هل كنت تعرف؟



Our brain controls how we move, what we remember, and the choices we make. The three main areas of the brain are the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the brain stem, and they all have important jobs.

يتحكم مخنا في كيفية تحركنا ، وما نتذكره ، والخيارات التي نتخذها. فالمناطق الثلاثة الرئيسية للمخ هي مقدمة المخ والمخيخ وجذع المخ ، ولهم جميعا وظائف مهمة.

The cerebrum controls our senses, thoughts, how we speak, and our memories.

تتحكم مقدمة المخ في حواسنا وأفكارنا وكيف نتحدث وذكرياتنا.

The cerebellum controls movement and balance. The brain stem joins the two parts of the brain.

يتحكم المخيخ في الحركة والتوازن. ويربط جذع المخ إلى جزئيين المخ.

There are two halves, or hemispheres, in our brain. The left hemisphere is important for maths, science, and solving problems.

هناك نصفان ، أو نصفي الكرة المخي ، في مخنا.

النصف المخي الأيسر مهم للرياضيات والعلوم وحل المسائل الحسابية.

We use the right hemisphere in creative activities such as art and music. نستخدم النصف المخي الأيمن في الأنشطة الإبداعية مثل الفن والموسيقى.

The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body , and the right hemisphere controls the left side of the body

يتحكم النصف اليسار في الجانب الايمن من الجسم والعكس صحيح .

More people use their right hand to write with . Some people who are left-handed are very creative and artistic.

يستخدم الكثير من الناس اليد اليمني في الكتابة وبعض الناس الذين يكتبون باليد اليسري مبدعين وفنانين .

Practice Exercises

1. Read and complete the text with the words below :

main	cerebellum	stem	choices

Our brain controls how we move, what we remember, and the ....choices.... we make. The three ....main.... areas of the brain are the cerebrum, the cerebellum and the brain ....stem...., and they all have important jobs.



2. Choose the correct answer :

1. We have to (study – tidy – rainy – candy) the lounge.
2. We can play and run in the (park – bark – beak – peak).
3. I want to (smell – taste – hear – practice) football in the park.
4. He's very sad. He's (glad – delighted – disappointed – pleased).
5. What's the (meter – matter – manner – mutter) ? -I feel sad.
6. I want to do something (old – bad – creative – carrying) and unusual.
7. I would like to draw or (paint – point – pant – pit) a picture.
8. Let's (tidy – tidies – tidied – tiding) the lounge.
9. Our (heart – lungs – liver – brain) controls how we move.
10. The brain has three (man – main – moon – mean) areas.
11. The cerebrum controls our five (senses – movements – eating – drinking).
12. The cerebellum controls our (senses – movement – eating – drinking) and balance.
13. The brain (root – leaf – stem – bud) joins the cerebrum and the cerebellum.

3. Read and complete the text with the words below :

draw	first	park	happy

Kareema always does drawing !I think we can all be .... today. Let's go to the .... We can play there and we can take pencils and paper with us. You can .... in the park, too. But first, let's tidy the lounge."

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

I'm Jasmine. Every week, I go to the swimming club. I sometimes go with my Mom. I can swim very well. I train hard because I have a swimming competition next month. My brother, Mohammed likes tennis. He walks to the tennis club every day. He can draw very well. Once he drew a picture of his dad. His dad liked the picture and decided to buy him pretty colors.

My dad is a clever engineer and my mom is a good housewife. She makes delicious cakes. I like my parents very much.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. How often does Jasmine go to the swimming club ?

....

2. What did Mohammed draw ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. Jasmine's dad is a (clever– bad– lazy– slow) engineer.
4. Jasmine's mom makes delicious (rice– bread– cakes– ice cream).

5. Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

1. tidy- lounge - We- have - the- to.
2. drawing- Kareema- does- always.
3. senses- The cerebrum- controls- our.
4. balance- movement - The cerebellum- controls- and.

6. Write a short paragraph on (football) :

Hobby - football / play – park / score – goals / team – eleven / exciting



Grammar
The Present Simple tense
زمن المضارع البسيط

Form : تكوينه

هو التصريف الاول للفعل :

I , We , You , They + **inf.**

He , She , It , اسم مفرد + **Verb + s , es , ies**

✓ I **play** sports every Friday .
✓ They **go** to school by bus.
✓ We **study** English , Maths and Science at grade 4 .

He / She / It (singular مفرد) ➡ *verb+ (s, es, ies)*

✓ He **plays** football every Friday .
✓ She **goes** to school by bus.
✓ Mazen **studies** English , Maths and Science at grade 4 .

When the verb ends in (o, ss, sh, ch or x), we add es to the verb.

(goes - passes - washes - catches - mixes)

When the verb ends in (consonant + y) we omit (y) and add (ies).

(try - tries) - (cry - cries) - (fly - flies)

But when the verb ends in (vowel + y) we add (s) to the verb.

(play - plays) - (say - says) - (delay - delays)

✓ He **plays** football every week.
✓ She **goes** to the cinema every Monday.
✓ A bird **flies** in the sky.

Use of the tense : استخدام الزمن

1. When we talk about routines : عندما نتحدث عن روتين يومي
☞ I usually run in the every morning. (routines)

2. When we talk about facts : عندما نتحدث عن حقائق
☞ The sun gives us heat and light. (facts)

3. When we talk about permanent situations: عندما نتحدث عن مواقف دائمة
☞ My father works as a good . *(permanent situations)*





B. Choose the correct answer :

3. Jasmine's dad is a (clever– bad– lazy– slow) engineer.
4. Jasmine's mom makes delicious (rice– bread– cakes– ice cream).

5. Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

1. tidy- lounge - We- have - the- to.

....

2. drawing- Kareema- does- always.

....

3. senses- The cerebrum- controls- our.

....

4. balance- movement - The cerebellum- controls- and.

....

6. Write a short paragraph on (football) :

Hobby - football / play – park / score – goals / team – eleven / exciting

....

4. When we talk about repeated actions : عندما نتحدث عن أحداث متكررة

☞ **We go to school every day.** **(repeated actions)**

Key words كلمات دالة علي الزمن

usually	عادة	always	دائما
sometimes	احيانا	often	غالبا
never	ابدا	every (day .....)	كل (يوم ....)

Negative النفي

I , We , You , They + **don't + inf.**

He , She , It , اسم مفرد + **doesn't + inf.**

✓ I **don't play** sports every Friday .

✓ He **doesn't play** football every Friday .

✓ They **don't go** to school by bus.

✓ She **doesn't goes** to school by bus.

Yes or No questions السؤال بـ (هل)

Do + I , we , you , they + + **inf.....?**

Does + he , she , it , اسم مفرد + **inf......?**

✓ **Do** they study English ?

-Yes, they do. – No , They don't .

✓ **Do** you play tennis?

-Yes , I do - No, she doesn't.

✓ **Does** he go to school on foot?

-Yes, he does. -No, he doesn't.

✓ **Does** she play tennis?

-Yes, she does. -No, she doesn't.

Question with question word السؤال بأداة استفهام

أداة استفهام + do + sub + verb....?

أداة استفهام + does + sub + verb....?

- How do you go to school? - I go to school on foot.
- What do they play? -They play tennis.
- How does he go to school? -He goes to school on foot.
- What does she play? -She plays tennis.





Verb (to be) in the present simple

I am

He / She / It (singular مفرد) is

You / We /They (plural جمع) are

1. I'm a doctor. 2. He is a doctor. 3. We are doctors.

Negative النفي

am ⟶ am not / is ⟶ is not (isn't) / are ⟶ are not (aren't)

1. I'm not a doctor. 2. He isn't a doctor. 3. We aren't doctors.

Yes or No questions السؤال بهل

Is.........? - Yes, ...is. / No, ...isn't.

Are........? - Yes, ...are./No, ...aren't.

✓ Is he a doctor? - Yes, he is.

✓ Are they doctors? - No, they aren't.

Verb (to have) in the present simple

He / She / It (singular مفرد) has

I / You / We / They (plural جمع) have

1. He has a car. 2. I have a car. 3. They have a car.

Negative النفي

has ⟶ doesn't have / have ⟶ don't have

✓ He doesn't have a car.

✓ I don't have a car.

✓ They don't have a car.

Yes or No Questions السؤال بهل

Does.........have...? -Yes, ...does.\No, ...doesn't.

Do.........have......? -Yes, ...do.\No, ...don't.

✓ 1. Does he have a car? -Yes, he does.

✓ 2. Do they have a car? -No, they don't.

المزيد من تمارين القواعد في

Grammar Review

Practice Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

1. Ahmed (don't – doesn't – aren't) draw pictures.
2. We (travel – traveling – travels) to Paris every year.
3. Mona (go – goes – going) to school every day.
4. I usually (drink – drinks – drinking) milk.
5. (Do – Does – Am) she cook lunch every day ?
6. What (do – does – are) Omar read on Mondays ?
7. (Is – Does – Do – Are) he a good doctor ? - Yes, he is.
8. Where (do – does – is – are) he go every day ? - He goes to work.
9. (We – They – I – She) works in an office.
10. (They – He – she – it) read English well.
11. (Do – Does – Is – Are) they clever pupils ? No, they aren't.
13. Ola (walk – walks – walking) to her house every week.
14. Omar and Ali (don't – doesn't – aren't) like science.
15. He (do – does – is) hungry.
16. Hady always (do – does – doing) her homework.
17. Tarek (have – has – is) a new computer.
18. They (are – is – do) at home today.
19. We usually (has – have –having) lunch at two pm.
20. He (has – does – is) tired.
21. He (eat – eats – eating) healthy food.
22. Ahmed (played - plays – is playing) football on Mondays.
23. Jasmine (doesn't – don't – isn't) like bananas.
24. Hany never (stop – stopping – stops) talking.
25. Sally (has – have – had) a new bike.
26. Does Loay have a bike ? - Yes, he (have – has – had) a bike .
27. (Do – does – Did) Omar sometimes eat unhealthy food ?
28. (Are – Do – Does) there many pupils in the class on Mondays ?
29. Do you (has - have – had) a new mobile ?
30. What (does you – you do – do you) study at school ?
31. An adult brain (weigh – weighs – weighed) about 1400 grams.
32. Your brain (continue - continued – continues) to grow until you're 18.
33. On sleeping, your brain (goes – go – going) through all the memories of the day.

Lesson 4

Parasports العاب ذو الهمم (المعاقين)

الفريق القومي	رياضات ذو الهمم	مسابقة	الألعاب الأوليمبية
 			
national team	parasports	competition	Olympics

cup	كأس	opportunity	فرصة
Rio	ريو	athlete	رياضي
bronze	برونزي	gold medal	ميدالية ذهبية
race	سباق	championship	بطولة رياضية
train	يتدرب	international	عالمي
dedication	تكريس الوقت	disabilities	اعاقات
second place	المركز الثاني	champion	بطل رياضي
Paralympic	ألولمبيات المعاقين	silver	فضة / فضي
include	يشمل / يتضمن	level	مستوي
Brazil	البرازيل	age	سن / عمر

Definitions

Olympics	*a set of international sports competitions that is held every four years.* الألعاب الأوليمبية
athlete	*a person who is very good at sports .* رياضي
championship	*a high-level competition to decide who is the best, in a sport.* بطولة رياضية
disabilities	*an ill condition that makes someone can't do the things that other people do.* اعاقات
Paralympic	*an international sports competition for people with physical disabilities.* العاب اولمبية للمعاقين
dedication	*giving a lot of time and energy to something because it is important.* تكريس الوقت

Important Expressions

athletes with disabilities	رياضيين معاقين	take part in	يشارك في
100-meter race	سباق 100 متر	it takes place	تحدث
sitting volleyball	كرة الطائرة للجالسين	is held	تقام
have fun doing a sport	يستمتع بممارسة الرياضة	each time	كل مرة
get to this level	يصل لهذا المستوي	all over the world	من كل انحاء العالم

Reading text

** Listen and read. What three types of medals are in the text? What do you think they mean?*


Aya Ayman Abbas

The Paralympic Games is an international competition for athletes with disabilities. Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions.

الألعاب البارالمبية هي مسابقة دولية للرياضيين ذوي الإعاقة. تقام كل أربع سنوات مثل الألعاب الأولمبية ، وتقام في بلد مختلف في كل مرة. رياضة المعاقين هي مجال مهم في الرياضة ، ولدي مصر العديد من الرياضيين الذين يشاركون في هذه المسابقات.

Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming champion who has won the Egypt Cup three times. She was the first female Egyptian Paralympic swimmer in Rio in 2016. She has won lots of gold, silver and bronze medals in many different countries.

أية أيمن عباس بطلة سباحة فازت بكأس مصر ثلاث مرات. كانت أول سباحة مصرية في أولمبياد المعاقين في ريو عام 2016. وقد فازت بالعديد من الميداليات الذهبية والفضية والبرونزية في العديد من البلدان المختلفة.


Mostafa Fathalla

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner who takes part in100-meter, 200-meter and 400-meter races. He joined the national team in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals, including gold in the World Championship in New Zealand.

مصطفى فتح الله عداء يشارك في سباقات 100 متر و 200 متر و 400 متر. التحق بالمنتخب القومي في مصر عام 2006 ، وشارك في العديد من المسابقات الدولية. وقد حصل على العديد من الميداليات ، بما في ذلك الميداليات الذهبية في بطولة العالم في نيوزيلندا.






Ahmed Abd el fattah

Ahmed Abdel Fattah plays sitting volleyball. He took part in the 2016 Rio Paralympics, where the team won bronze. He has played with his team in Africa and Brazil and they have won many international competitions for Egypt.

يلعب أحمد عبد الفتاح الكرة الطائرة في وضعية الجلوس. شارك في أولمبياد ريو للمعاقين 2016 ، حيث فاز الفريق بالميدالية البرونزية. ولعب مع فريقه في أفريقيا والبرازيل وفازوا بالعديد من البطولات الدولية لمصر.

Being a Paralympic or Olympic athlete takes years of dedication and hard work. Not everyone can get to this level, but there are many opportunities for everyone to take part and have fun doing a sport they enjoy.

أن تكون رياضيًا بارالمبيًا أو أولمبيًا يستغرق سنوات من التفاني والعمل الجاد. لا يمكن لأي شخص الوصول إلى هذا المستوى ، ولكن هناك العديد من الفرص للجميع للمشاركة والاستمتاع بالرياضة التي يستمتعون بها.

*** Read again and choose yes or no***

1. *The Paralympics is held every year.* Yes No
2. *People from all over the world can take part in the Paralympics.* Yes No
3. *The Paralympics is held in the same place.* Yes No
4. *You need to work hard to take part in parasports.* Yes No
5. *No Egyptian female athlete took part in parasport competitions.* Yes No

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the answer from a , b , c or d:

نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. The Paralympic Games is a/an .... competition.

a. national b. international c. local d. daily

2. The Paralympic Games is for athletes with ....

a. disabilities b. abilities c. powers d. minds

1. The Paralympic Games is held every .... years.

a. three b. five c. seven d. four

1. Many Egyptian athletes .... part in the Paralympic Games.

a. look b. take c. get d. place

2. Complete the following dialogue from words in the box:

1. Athletes with (disabilities – abilities – able disable) win many medals for Egypt.





2. Paralympics (gives - takes - plays - have) place every four years.
3. Paralympics is (caught - held - built - taken) in a different country each time.
4. Egypt has many (athletes - doctors - teachers - vets) who take part in international sports competitions.
5. We have many athletes take (apart - party - part - parts) in Olympics .
6. (Parasports - flying - landing - writing) is an important area in sports.
7. Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming (hero - champion - teacher - pupil) .
8. Aya was the first (male - female - toddler - adult) Egyptian Paralympic swimmer in Rio in 2016.
9. She has won lots of gold, silver and bronze (metals - medals - mills - meetings) .
10. Olympics is held in many different (homes - streets - countries - areas) .
11. Mostafa Fathalla is a (swimmer - player - boxer - runner) who takes part in100-meter race.
12. He joined the (nation - national - nations - crew) team in Egypt in 2006.
13. He has won a gold medal in the (World - city - country - village) Championship.
14. Ahmed Abdel Fattah plays (standing - sitting - stopping - rowing) volleyball.
15. Olympic athlete takes years of (decision - deny - delay - dedication) and hard work.
16. Not everyone can get to this (stand - level - stage - box) to take part in Olympics.
17. Really , I have fun (giving - taking - doing - losing) sports.
18. We should encourage athletes who have (disabilities - power - mind - brain) .
19. At school , pupils should have (fun - funny - fan - form) learning English.
20. With (lazy - hard - funny - idle) work, you can get to good level.

3. Complete the following dialogue from words in the box:

football	Paralympics	bronze	parasport

Mohab : Do you like watching Paralympics Games ?
Mazen : Yes , I do .
Mohab : Which ………………do you watch ?
Mazen : Sitting volleyball .
Mohab : Do you know Ahmed Abdel Fattah ?
Mazen : Yes , He took part in the 2016 Rio……………………….
Mohab : He has won ……………………medal there .

4. Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Mostafa Fathalla is a runner who takes part in100-meter, 200-meter and 400-meter races. He joined the national team in Egypt in 2006, and has taken part in lots of international competitions. He has won many medals, including gold in the World Championship in New Zealand. Being a Paralympic or Olympic athlete takes years of dedication and hard work. Not everyone can get to this level, but there are many opportunities for everyone to take part and have fun doing a sport they enjoy.

a. Answer the following questions :

1. *What do you know about* Mostafa Fathalla *?*
……………………………………………………………………………
2. *What should you do to be Olympic athlete ?*
……………………………………………………………………………

b. Choose the correct answer ?

3. Fathalla has won a (bronze – gold – silver – metal) medal in New Zealand.
4. Everyone should (do – take – give – lose) a sport he enjoys.
5. To be a good player , it takes years of (dedication – laziness – illness – sleep) .

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : :

Your favourite sport

……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………
……………………………………………………………………………

Lessons 5 & 6

Writing paragraphs كتابة فقرة انشائية

A paragraph is made up of several sentences (3-8 sentences). A paragraph contains a topic sentence, main (body) sentences and a conclusion sentence.

تتكون الفقرة من عدة جمل (3-8 جمل). تحتوي الفقرة على جملة افتتاحية وجمل اساسية (جسم) الموضوع وجملة ختامية.

1. The introduction sentence (topic sentence): جملة افتتاحية

This sentence is first. It introduces the topic.

2. The main sentences : الجمل الاساسية

These sentences are in the middle of the paragraph. They give more information.

3. The conclusion sentence : الجملة الختامية

This sentence is last. It finishes the paragraph.

√ Writing Tip !

When you choose a title عنوان for a text, you need to summarize تلخص what it is about in a quick and clear way. You don't need any extra اضافي or unimportant information. It's a good idea if you can make it funny or interesting, too.

Read the texts and choose the best title. There are two titles you don't need

- *Do sports every day !*
- *Tips for a healthy diet*
- *How to start an exercise routine*
- *Unhealthy habits*
- *Why you need to eat fruit*

1. How to start an exercise routine (title)

Starting an exercise routine is hard, but it's a good idea to try to do some exercise three to five times a week. It's easier if you find a sport you enjoy doing, perhaps something you can do with friends. Find a time that is easy for everyone in your family.

2. Tips for a healthy diet (title)

Eating the right food is very important for our health. We need a range of different kinds of food, with lots of vitamins and minerals. We shouldn't eat too much sugar or fat, and fruit and vegetables are healthy choices. It's important to drink lots of water, too, especially on hot days.

3. Unhealthy habits

It's fun to play video games sometimes, but it's good to be active as well. Sitting still for a long time isn't good for your health. Sometimes people eat more unhealthy snacks when they are watching TV or playing on the computer. Try not to develop unhealthy habits.



*** Read this paragraph . How many sentences does it have?**

It's fun to play video games sometimes, but it's good to be active as well. Sitting still for a long time isn't good for your health. Sometimes people eat more unhealthy snacks when they are watching TV or playing on the computer. Try not to develop unhealthy habits.

*** Read again and follow the instructions:**

1. **Underline the introduction sentence in red.**
2. **Underline the conclusion sentence in blue.**
3. Underline the main sentences in yellow.




Find out

It's good to exercise regularly, but it's important to practice other activities for your mental health. Write a paragraph to show the importance of balancing between physical and mental exercises.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

1.Read the text. What does mental activity do to your brain?

Summer camp !

To lead o healthy life, we need a mixture of physical and mental activities. Physical activity is good for your body. It makes our muscles strong and helps us use up the calories we get from food. Mental activities are good for our brain. When you draw, point, write, or play an instrument, you really focus on the creative activity, so you relax.

Come to our three-day summer camp. Play sports and learn new skills. Make friends and have fun !

Practice Exercises

1. Read the passage and answer the questions : WB

We all need to eat a good diet to stay healthy. But what is a good diet? A good diet includes lots of fresh food and plenty of water to drink. Our brain is about 75% water and it needs water to work well.

We should eat fresh fruits and vegetables because they have a lot of fiber and are full of vitamins and minerals. We should eat plenty of protein too, as this helps us grow. Foods with proteins include fish , cheese , eggs , beans , nuts and meat.

We need fats for a healthy nervous system and these includes nuts, oily fish, oil and butter. Carbohydrates like bread , rice and pasta give us energy. Sugar also gives us energy, but too much sugar isn't good for us. Sugar is in cakes , cookies and candy, so try not to have too much of these. Eat a good diet with lots of different fresh food , and you'll be healthy.



1. What does a good diet include ?

....

2. What foods are high in fiber ?

....

3. Why do we need vitamins and minerals ?

....

4. What kind of food are beans and fish ?

....

5. What do we need to eat for a healthy nervous system ?

....

6. Is too much sugar good for us ?

....

2. Look and label the body : WB

heart	lung	stomach	muscle.

2. Ask and answer with a partner : WB

1. What system do we use when we breathe?

....

2. What does the left hemisphere of the brain control?

....

3. What are your five senses?

....

4. How often do the Paralympics happen?

....

5. Why is it important to be a Paralympic or an Olympic athlete?

....





Practice test

A. Listening

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. We use our respiratory system when we ....

a. eat b. breathe c. drink d. speak

2. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our ....

a. stomach b. brain c. heart d. lungs

3. Our ....pumps this blood around our body.

a. eyes b. skin c. heart d. skeleton

4. ....are attached to our bones.

a. Muscles b. Blood c. Ears d. Noses

2. Listen and complete :

1. The Paralympic .... is an international competition.

2. Parasports is an important .... in sports.

3. Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming ....

4. Aya Ayman Abbas has won the Egypt Cup .... times.

3. Read and complete the text with the words from the box :

world	ears	senses	skin

We use our senses every day to help us understand the..................... around us. We use our eyes to see and our .... to hear. We smell with our nose, taste with our tongue and we can feel with our ....

4. Read the following text and answer the question below :

Starting an exercise routine is hard, but it's a good idea to try to do some exercise three to five times a week. It's easier if you find a sport you enjoy doing. Perhaps something you can do with friends. Find a time that is easy for everyone in your family.

Eating the right food is very important for our health. We need a range of different kinds of food, with lots of vitamins and minerals. We shouldn't eat too much sugar or fat, and fruit and vegetables are healthy choices. It's important to drink lots of water, too, especially on hot days.

A. Choose the correct answer :

1. Eating the right food is very (bad – important – unhealthy – weak).

2. We must drink lots of water in (cold– bad– snowy- hot) days.

B. Answer the following questions :

3. What shouldn't you eat too much ?

....

4. What are the healthy choices ?

....

The Reader

A. Read and write T True or F (False) :

1. Zeinab was excited in the second week of the summer holiday. ( )
2. Zeinab wanted to visit Grandfather. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

3. Zeinab was ....in the second week of the summer holiday.
   a. bored b. happy c. pleased d. glad
4. Zeinab wanted to visit her ....
   a. mother b. grandfather c. father d. sister

C. Writing

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. I usually .... milk.
   a. drink b. drinks c. drinking d. drunk
2. .... read English well.
   a. They b. He c. she d. it
3. They .... at home today.
   a. are b. is c. do d. done
4. He .... hungry.
   a. do b .does c. is d. did

6. Order the words to make correct sentences :

1. smell – He– his – can – nose – with.

....

3. are - Muscles- bones - attached to - our.

....

7. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on :

Our body

Guiding elements:

digestive – eat – respiratory – breathe – skeleton – bones – muscles – attatch

....



....

....

....

....

....

....

Listening text

Lesson 1

Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

We use our digestive system when we eat and drink. We chew and swallow food, then it goes to our stomach. In the stomach, a special liquid changes the food into energy and nutrients that we need in our bodies.

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body.

Listen and complete :

We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body. Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in body. These make us strong and protect organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, they lift and turn bones to make us move.

Lesson 4

Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

The Paralympic Games is an international competition for athletes with disabilities. Like the Olympics, it takes place every four years, and is held in a different country each time. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions.

Model exam unit 1

Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

We use our respiratory system when we breathe. We breathe in air through our nose, and it goes to our lungs. In the lungs, the oxygen in the air is passed to the blood. Our heart pumps this blood around our body. Our skeleton is made up of all the bones in body. These make us strong and protect organs. Muscles are attached to our bones, they lift and turn bones to make us move.

Listen and complete :

The Paralympic Games is an international competition for athletes with disabilities. Parasports is an important area in sports, and Egypt has many athletes who take part in these competitions. Aya Ayman Abbas is a swimming champion who has won the Egypt Cup three times. She was the first female Egyptian Paralympic swimmer in Rio in 2016. She has won lots of gold, silver and bronze medals in many different countries.





Unit 2 Plants and animals

النباتات و الحيوانات

In this unit I will ...

- understand the classification of animals.
- learn about the importance of size in the animal world.
- form comparative and superlative adjectives, and adverbs.
- read about invertebrates.
- use contrasting ideas.
- make a habitat report.

Objectives

Vocabulary	:	**animals:** amphibian, arachnid, bat, bird, fish, invertebrate, mammal, reptile, species, vertebrate; beak, fin, fur, gill, scales; crab, dragonfly, grasshopper, jellyfish, octopus, snail, squid **Comparative and superlative adjectives; adverbs**
Language	:	An Asian elephant is smaller than an African elephant. The biggest animal in the world lives in the sea. Some invertebrates can swim very well.
Reading	:	Texts about animal classification; a text about animal sizes
Writing	:	**Practicing dictionary skills**; writing about advantages and disadvantages; a habitat report
Speaking	:	**A *True* or *False* game**; discussion about colors; description of a picture
Listening	:	**Facts about animals**; facts about under the sea world
Life skills	:	**Critical thinking:** considering advantages and disadvantages **Collaboration:** pair work about a micro-habitat
Values	:	**Appreciation of science**
Issues and challenges	:	**Environmental responsibility**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	:	**Science :** classification of animals **Art :** primary and secondary colors

Lesson 1

Vertebrates الفقاريات

فقاري زعانف خياشيم منقار



vertebrate *fins* *gills* *beak*

قشور نعامة تمساح ضفدعة فراء









scales *ostrich* *crocodile* *frog* *fur*

New vocabulary :

backbone	عمود فقري	cold-blooded	دم بارد
mammal	حيوان ثديي	warm-blooded	دم دافئ
reptiles	زواحف	feed	يطعم
amphibians	البرمائيات	give birth	تلد
turtle	سلحفاة	lay eggs	تضع بيض
bat	خفاش	habitat	موطن
seal	عجل البحر	survive	يعيش
toad	ضفدع	except	ما عدا
whales	الحيتان	moist	رطب
humans	البشر	freshwater	ماء عذب
feathers	ريش	saltwater	ماء مالح
wings	اجنحة	types = kinds	انواع
smooth	ناعم	bones	عظام
hard	صلب	shapes	اشكال
different	مختلف	nuts	مكسرات
skin	جلد	spend	يقضي وقت
oxygen	اكسجين	wetland	ارض مبتلة
seeds	بذور	vertebrates	الفقاريات





Definitions

vertebrate	an animal that has a spine.	فقاري
mammal	any female animal gives birth to babies.	ثديي
amphibian	an animal, such as a frog , which lives both on land and in water .	برمائي
moist	slightly wet, especially in a good way.	رطب / ندي

Important Expressions

feed with	يغذي علي	keep warm	يحتفظ بالدفئ
give birth	تلد	in addition	بالاضافة الي
lay eggs	تبيض	take in oxygen	يمتص الاكسجين
spend time	يقضي وقت	made of	مصنوع من

Reading

** Listen and read :* انصت و اقرا:

☺ Vertebrates الفقاريات



Vertebrates are animals with a backbone. There are five different types of vertebrates.

الفقاريات هي حيوانات لها عمود فقري. هناك خمسة أنواع مختلفة من الفقاريات.

1. Mammals الثدييات

Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded. They feed their babies with milk and most of them give birth to their babies. They don't lay eggs. Humans are mammals. Most mammals live on land, but some live in the sea, such as whales and seals. Bats are the only mammals that can fly.

للثدييات شعر أو فرو على أجسامها. هم من ذوات الدم الدافئ يغذون أطفالهم بالحليب ومعظمهم يلدون أطفالهم ولا يضعون البيض. البشر ثدييات. تعيش معظم الثدييات على الأرض ، وتعيش في البحر ، مثل الحيتان وعجل البحر الخفافيش هوالثديي الوحيدالذي يستطيع الطيران.

2. Reptiles الزواحف

Reptiles are cold-blooded. This means that they have to spend time in the sun to keep warm. Most reptiles have four legs, except snakes who don't have any. They don't have hair or fur. They have scales. In addition, all reptiles lay eggs. Most reptiles live on land. Some can live in rivers or the sea, such as turtles, but they come onto land to lay their eggs.

الزواحف لها دم بارد. هذا يعني أنه يتعين عليهم قضاء بعض الوقت في الشمس للتدفئة. معظم الزواحف لها أربع أرجل ، ما عدا الثعابين ليس لها أي أرجل. ليس لديهم شعر أو فراء. لديهم قشور. تضع الزواحف ايضاً بيض. تعيش

معظم الزواحف على الأرض. يستطيع للبعض أن يعيش في الأنهار او البحر ، مثل السلاحف ، لكنهم يخرجون إلى الأرض ليضعوا بيضهم.

3. Amphibians البرمائيات

Amphibians can live on land and on water, but they need water or a **moist** habitat to survive. Like reptiles, they are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. However, amphibians, like frogs and toads, always lay their eggs in water. They have smooth skin, not scales. They can take in oxygen through their skin and their lungs.

تستطيع البرمائيات أن تعيش على الأرض وفى الماء ، لكنها تحتاج إلى الماء أو موطن لتبقي على قيد الحياة. هم من ذوات الدم البارد ،مثل الزواحف ويضعون البيض. ومع ذلك ، فإن البرمائيات ، مثل الضفادع و ضفادع الجبل ، تضع دائمًا بيضها في الماء ، ولديها جلد ناعم ، وليس قشور. يمكنهم امتصاص الأكسجين عبر الجلد والرئتين.

4. Fish السمك

Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their **gills**; they can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. They also have scales and they use fins to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats – saltwater, freshwater and wetlands.

تعيش الأسماك في الماء وتأخذ الأكسجين من خلال خياشيمها؛ فهي لا تستطيع تنفس الهواء. هم من ذوات الدم البارد ويضعون البيض. لديهم أيضًا قشور و تستخدم الزعانف لتحريكها. هناك الآلاف من الأنواع المختلفة من الأسماك في جميع المواطن المائية - المياه المالحة والمياه العذبة والأراضي الرطبة.

5. Birds الطيور

Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have fur or hair. All birds have feathers, and they all have wings. Birds lay eggs which are hard. Most birds can fly, but some can't.

تعد الطيور من ذوات الدم الدافئ ، لكن ليس لديها فرو أو شعر.كل الطيور لها ريش وكلها لها أجنحة. تضع الطيور بيضًا صلبًا. يمكن لمعظم الطيور الطيران ، لكن البعض لا يستطيع ذلك.

They have beaks, which are made of bone. Their **beaks** are different shapes because they eat different food; some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat **seeds**.

للطيور مناقير، وهي مصنوعة من العظام. تختلف أشكال مناقيرها لأنها تأكل طعامًا مختلفًا: بعض الطيور تأكل اللحوم ، والبعض يأكل المكسرات والبعض يأكل البذور.

Did you know ?

A species of animal is a group of animals that are the same or very similar. There are millions of species of animals on Earth – and scientists discover new ones every year !

فصيل الحيوان هو مجموعة من الحيوانات المشابهة او لها نفس الخصائص. وتوجد ملايين الفصائل علي كوكب الارض ويكتشف العلماء فصائل جديدة كل عام .





Student's book Exercises

1. Read and complete from the box :

bats	beaks	cold-blooded	fins	gills
scales	seeds	warm-blooded	water	moist

1 Humans ,....................and whales are all mammals.

2 Mammals are...........................and they feed their babies milk.

3 Reptiles and amphibians are...

4 Reptiles have...not fur or hair.

5 Amphibians have smooth skin and live in .... habitat.

6 Amphibians always lay their eggs in ....

7 Fish breathe by taking in oxygen through their ....

8 Fish have scales and use their .... to move.

9 Birds have .... which are hard and made of bones.

10 Birds eat meat, fruit, insects, nuts and ....

2. Write the five types of vertebrates :



				
b - - d	f - - h	r - - t - -e	m - - - - l	a - - - - b - - n

3. Complete the table with the animals :

bat	crab	dragonfly	frog	grasshopper
octopus	ostrich	shark		squid

Vertebrate فقري	Invertebrate غير فقري



Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :

نص الاستماع في اخر الوحدة

1. Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have .... or hair.
   a. fur b. skin c. wing d. beak
2. All birds have ....
   a. beaks b. skin c. feathers d. blood
3. Most birds can .... , but some can't.
   a. sing b. talk c. read d. fly
4. Some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat ....
   a. sand b. seeds c. stones d. water

2. Listen and complete :

1. Amphibians are cold-blooded and they lay ....
2. Frogs and .... always lay their eggs in water.
3. Amphibians have smooth skin, not ....
4. Amphibians can take in oxygen through skin and their ....

3. Read and complete the text with the words below :

milk	Bats	lay	fur

Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded. They feed their babies with ....and most of them give birth to their babies and don't .... eggs. Humans are mammals. Most mammals live on land, live in the sea, such as whales and seals. .... are the only mammal can fly.

4. Read and complete the text with the words below :

scales	gills	freshwater	eggs

Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their gills. They can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they lay .... They also have .... They use fins to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats - saltwater, ... and wetlands.

5. Choose the correct answer :

1. Vertebrates are animals with (wood – metal – backbone).
2. (Mammals – Madams – Machines) have hair or fur on their bodies.
3. Mammals feed their babies with (water – juice – milk).





4. Most mammals (take – give – put) birth to their babies.
5. (Birds - Mammals – Reptiles) don't lay eggs.
6. Humans are (mammals – birds – reptiles).
7. Bats are the only mammal that can (swim – fly – sing).
8. Reptiles are (cold-blooded – warm-blooded – hot-blooded) animals.
9. (Snakes – Crocodiles – Lizards) have no legs.
10. (Frogs – Fish – Bats) have scales.
11. (Reptiles – Fish – Amphibians) can live on land and on water.
12. Amphibians need water or (moist – mast – mist) to survive.
13. Fish take in oxygen through their (tales – fins – gills).
14. Fish use (gills – fins – scales) to move.
15. All birds have (feathers – fur – hair).

6. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Mammals have hair or fur on their bodies. They are warm-blooded feed their babies with milk and most of them give birth to their babies don't lay eggs. Humans are mammals. Most mammals live on land, live in the sea, such as whales and seals. Bats are the only mamma can fly.

Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have fur or hair. All birds have feathers, and they all have wings. Birds lay eggs which are hard. Most birds can fly, but some can't. They have beaks, which are made of bone. Their beaks are different shapes because they eat different food: some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat seeds.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What do mammals feed their babies ?

....

2. What do birds eat ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. (Birds– Mammals– Amphibians) lay eggs.

4. Mammals have (scales– hair – wood)or fur on their body.

7. Rearrange the following words :

1. cold-blooded - Reptiles- are.

....

2. water - can - on land - and - on - Amphibians- live.

....

3. take - gills - in - Fish- through - oxygen - their.

....

4. birds - All- feathers- have

....

8. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : Reptiles

cold-blooded / spend – sun / have – scales / lay – eggs / snake - type

....

....

....

....

....

....

9. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : Fish

fish- water / breathe – gills / fins – move / lay – eggs / have - scales

....

....

....

....

....

....

....





Lesson 2
Language اللغة

New vocabulary :

size		مقاس	hummingbird	الطائر الطنان
natural		طبيعي	Cuba	كوبا
world		العالم	enormous	ضخم
ostrich		نعامة	leopard	فهد
African		افريقي	scientists	العلماء
Asian		اسيوي	Blue whale	الحوت الازرق
chameleon		الحرباء	Whale shark	حوت القرش

Reading

* Read about size in the animal world. Where does the biggest animal in the world live?

أقرأ عن الحجم في عالم الحيوان . أين يعيش أكبر حيوان في العالم ؟

Big and small

In the natural world, there are some enormous animals, and some tiny ones !

في العالم الطبيعي ، هناك بعض الحيوانات الضخمة ، وبعض الحيوانات الصغيرة!

The biggest animal on land is a mammal: the African elephant. The African elephant is bigger than the Asian elephant.

أكبر حيوان على الأرض هو حيوان ثديي: الفيل الأفريقي. الفيل الأفريقي أكبر من الفيل الآسيوي.

The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth!

أكبر حيوان في العالم هو أيضًا حيوان ثديي ، لكنه يعيش في البحر. إنه الحوت الأزرق ، ويمكن أن يصل طوله إلى 30 مترًا. في الحقيقة ، هم أكبر الحيوانات على الإطلاق التي عاشت على الأرض!

The whale shark is the biggest fish in the world. It's smaller than the blue whale, at about 12 meters long.

قرش الحوت هو أكبر سمكة في العالم. إنه أصغر من الحوت الأزرق ، ويبلغ طوله حوالي 12 مترًا.

The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird, which is about 5.5 centimeters long. It lives in Cuba. The biggest bird is the ostrich. It can be 2.5 meters tall! Ostriches are faster than leopards, but they can't fly.

أصغر طائر هو طائر نحل الطنان الذي يبلغ طوله حوالي 5.5 سم. ويعيش في كوبا. أكبر طائر هو النعام. يمكن أن يصل ارتفاعه إلى 2.5 مترا! النعام أسرع من النمور ، لكنها لا تستطيع الطيران.



In 2012, scientists discovered a tiny chameleon in Madagascar. People think it is the smallest reptile in the world, at just30 millimeters long!

في عام 2012 ، اكتشف العلماء حرباء صغيرة في مدغشقر. يعتقد الناس أنها أصغر زاحف في العالم ، حيث يبلغ طولها 30 ملمّيتر فقط!

But even that is bigger than a frog in Papua New Guinea. It's 7 millimeters long, so it is the smallest vertebrate that we have discovered.

لكن حتى هذا أكبر من ضفدع في بابوا غينيا الجديدة. يبلغ طوله 7 ملليمترات ، لذا فهو أصغر الفقاريات التي اكتشفناها.

Read again and answer : *SB*

1. Are African and Asian elephants the same size?

....

2. How big is a whale shark?

....

3. Can an ostrich fly?

....

4. When did scientists find a tiny chameleon?

....

** Did you know*



Ants are small, but they are extremely strong ! For their size, they are much stronger than humans.

النمل صغير ، لكنه قوي للغاية! بالنسبة لحجمهم ، فهم أقوى بكثير من البشر.

Practice Exercise

1. Complete the dialogue with words from the box :

jungle	fruits	elephant	plants

Ahmed : What's the biggest animal on land ?
Ali : The African ....
Ahmed : Does the elephant live in the desert ?
Dad : No , it doesn't .
Ahmed : Where does it live ?
Dad : It lives in the..............................
Ahmed : What does it eat ?
Dad : It eats green.....................................

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. **In the (made – false - natural – fancy) world , we have different animals.**
2. **In the deepest water , there are (big - tiny – fat - thin) animals. We can't see them .**

3. The biggest animal on land is a (mammal – male – female – bird) .
4. The blue whale can be up to 30 meters (tall – short – high – long) .
5. The bee hummingbird is (up – to - about – on) 5.5 centimeters long.
6. Ostriches are faster than leopards, but they can't (fly – run – jump – hop) .
7. Scientists (made – invented - discovered – raised) a tiny chameleon in Madagascar
8. Ants are small, but they are extremely (bad – strong – weak – fat) !
9. The biggest animal (on - in – at – down) land is a mammal .
10. For their (color – age – size – eggs) , ants are much stronger than humans.

3. Read the passage and answer the questions :

The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth !

The whale shark is the biggest fish in the world. It's smaller than the blue whale, at about 12 meters long.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Is the most enormous animal a mammal ?

....

2. Where does the blue whale live ?

....

A. Choose the correct answer :

3. The whale shark is (bigger – smaller – taller) than the blue whale .
4. The whale shark is a kind of (fish – birds – animals) .

4. Rearrange the following words :

1. bird - hummingbird - the bee - The smallest -is.

....

2. elephant- the- elephant - is - than - The African - bigger – Asian

....

3. a mammal - biggest - on - is - The- animal –land

....

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : The blue whale

blue - biggest/ live – sea / it – enormous / it – mammal / eats - animals

....

....

....

....

....

Grammar

Comparison of adjectives صفات المقارنة

A. Short Adjectives الصفات القصيرة

عند المقارنة بين شخصين نضيف للصفة القصيرة r / er / ier ونضع بعدها than .

- The camel is taller than the horse.
- The snake is longer than the spider.
- The horse is faster than the hippo.
- Mona is older than Maha.

عند المقارنة بين شخص واكثر للتفضيل نضيف للصفة القصيرة st / est / iest ونضع قبلها the .

- It is the nicest trip I have ever been to.
- Adel is the tallest boy in the class.
- Mona is the oldest girl of her friends.
- The elephant is the heaviest animal in the forest.

Spelling :

← الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي بحرف e نضيف لها r / st فقط .

✓ nice - nicer than - the nicest

- The eagle is nicer than the spider.
- The horse is larger than the donkey.

← توجد صفات قصيرة نضاعف الحرف الاخير قبل اضافة er / est .

✓ fat - fatter than - the fattest - big - bigger than – the biggest

- The camel is bigger than the horse.
- The snake is thinner than the crocodile.

← الصفات القصيرة التي تنتهي بحرف y تحول الي حرف i ونضيف لها er / est .

✓ lazy - lazier - the laziest - heavy - heavier - the heaviest

- 1. The hippo is heavier than the horse.
- 2. The parrot is noisier than the eagle.

Practice

1. Now make sentences : الآن اكتب جمل :

1. *(ostrich – fast – leopard)*
   The ostrich is faster than a leopard.
2. *(a bee hummingbird – small – an ostrich)*
   ....
3. *(ants – strong – humans)*
   ....

4. (snake – thin – crocodile)

....

5. (hippo – heavy – horse)

....

B. Long Adjectives الصفات الطويلة

عند المقارنة بين شخصين نضيف قبل الصفة الطويلة more / less ونضع بعدها than .

- The snake is more dangerous than the spider.
- The hippo is less intelligent than the camel.
- Mona is more beautiful than Maha.
- My car is less expensive than Ahmed's.

Practice

1. Now make sentences :

1. (elephant – enormous – hippo)
   The elephant is more enormous than the hippo.
2. (giraffe – interesting – horse)
   ....
3. (cat – exciting – dog)
   ....
4. (rabbit – useful – fox)
   ....
5. (spider – dangerous – snake)
   ....

عند المقارنة بين شخص واكثر نضيف قبل الصفة الطويلة the most / the least .

- The snake is the most dangerous animal.
- The cow is the most useful farm animal.
- Reading is the most important hobby in my life.

لاحظ ان : توجد صفات طويلة تعامل في المقارنة مثل الصفات القصيرة او الطويلة مثل :

✓ narrow - narrower - the narrowest

✓ narrow - more narrow - the most narrow

- My flat is narrower than yours.
- My flat is more narrow than yours.

enough + n كافي (ياتي بعدها اسم) * I have enough time to go out.

as + صفة + as للتعبير عن التساوي * Ali is as tall as Badr .

Practice Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

1. English is (easy - easiest - easier - the easiest) than Arabic.
2. Football is (least - the most- most - more) exciting sport nowadays.
3. Science fiction films are the (most- more - most - less) boring comedies.
4. This pizza is (thin - thinner - thinnest - the thinnest) than the sandwich.
5. Russia is the (large - larger - largest - small) country in the world
6. Diana is (old - older - as old as - the oldest) than Mike.
7. Titanic is the (more - less - most - little) exciting film I've ever seen.
8. Cathy is (most - as - more) intelligent than Joe.
9. I didn't enjoy the comedy. It wasn't funny (enough - as - less - too).
10. "Is Dave (tall - tallest - the tallest - taller) than George?
11. Monkeys are the (funny - funnier - funniest - fun) animals in the world.
12. Germany has got the (bigger - biggest - big - tiny) population in Europe.
13. Mr. Jones is (fat - fatter - the fattest – fattest) than Mr. Smith.
14. The elephant is more (enormous – big – large) than the hippo.
15. The snake is (most – more – many) dangerous than the spider.
16. The crocodile is scary but the spider is (scary – scared – scarier).
17. The hippo is (heavy – heavier – heaviest) than the horse.
18. The tiger is strong, but the lion is (stronger – strong – fat).
19. Omar is the (tall – taller – tallest) pupil in class.
20. Mona is (than – then – the) fattest girl in class.
21. The horse is the (faster – fast – fastest) animal in the farm.
22. The cow is (the most – more – most) helpful animal.
23. The parrot is the most (nice – beautiful – cute) bird.
24. A frog in Papua New Guinea is the (biggest / smallest) vertebrate.
25. The (biggest / smallest – slowest) bird is the ostrich.

2. Read and complete the sentences :

smaller	bigger

1. *An Asian elephant is..................................than an African elephant.*
2. *A blue whale is.............................than a whale shark.*
3. *An ostrich is.............................than a bee hummingbird.*
4. *A frog in Papua New Guinea is ....than a chameleon in Madagascar.*

Lesson 3

Invertebrates اللافقاريات

كابوريا



crab

قنديل البحر



jellyfish

اخطبوط



octopus

حبار البحر



squid

قوقعة



snail

يعسوب / سرمان



dragonfly

جرادة



grasshopper

عنكبوت



spider

New vocabulary :

project	مشروع	of course	طبعاً
sadly	بحزن	wow	واو (لفظ للتعجب)
find out	يكتشف	cold-blooded	ذوي الدم البارد
choose	يختار	shell	صدفة
invertebrates	اللافقاريات	protection	الحماية
good idea	فكرة جيدة	like = such as	مثل
internet	الانترنت	enough	كافٍ
find out	يكتشف	laugh	يضحك
information	معلومات	on the internet	علي الانترنت
insects	حشرات	think	يعتقد
others	الاخرون	amazing	مدهش
jump	يقفز	know	يعرف
move	يتحرك	well done	احسنت
finish	ينهي	research	بحث
cell phone	تليفون خلوي	arachnid	العنكبيات

Definitions

invertebrates	an animal with no spine.	اللافقاريات
crab	a sea animal covered by a shell.	الكابوريا
jellyfish	a sea animal with a soft body.	قنديل البحر
octopus	a sea creature with a soft body and eight tentacles.	اخطبوط
squid	a sea animal with a long body and ten arms.	حبار البحر
snail	a small creature with a round shell.	قوقعة
dragonfly	a large insect with a long thin brightly coloured body.	يعسوب / سرمان
grasshopper	a plant-eating insect with long back legs that can jump.	الجراد
spider	a small insect with eight thin legs which catches other insects in a web .	العنكبوت
arachnid	a group of insects with four pairs of legs, which include spiders عناكب , scorpions عقارب .	العنكبيات

Reading

**Read, think, and say*

***Vertebrates** are animals with a backbone. What do you think an **invertebrate** is?*

الفقاريات حيوانات لها عمود فقري. ماذا تعتقد اللافقاري أن يكون ؟

**Read the text. What does Sami find out?*

'Dad, I don't know what to write for my project!' said Sami sadly. I have to find out about some animals, but I don't know which animals to choose.'

قال سامي بحزن "أبي ، لا أعرف ماذا أكتب لمشروعي!" لا بد لي من اتعرف على بعض الحيوانات ، لكنني لا أعرف أي الحيوانات أختار.

'Why don't you write about invertebrates?' asked Sami's dad. More than 90% of all animals are invertebrates.'

سأل والد سامي "لماذا لا تكتب عن اللافقاريات؟". أكثر من 90٪ من جميع الحيوانات من اللافقاريات.

'Good idea!' said Sami. 'Can I look on the internet quickly to find out information, please?'

قال سامي: "فكرة جيدة!" "هل يمكنني البحث على الإنترنت بسرعة لمعرفة المعلومات ، من فضلك؟"

'Of course,' said Dad.

قال أبي "طبعاً".

Oh wow!' said Sami. 'I've found a lot of information! Invertebrates are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates, such as crabs , have a hard shell for protection. Others, like jellyfish , have soft bodies.

أوه ، واو! قال سامي. لقد وجدت الكثير من المعلومات! اللافقاريات باردة الدم. إنهم يعيشون على الأرض وفي الماء. بعض اللافقاريات ، مثل سرطان البحر ، لديها قشرة صلبة للحماية. البعض الآخر ، مثل قنديل البحر ، لديه أجسام ناعمة.





Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid.'

يمكن لبعض اللافقاريات أن تسبح جيدا ، مثل الأخطبوط والحبار.

'Do you have enough information for your project? laughed Dad.

ضحك أبي هل لديك معلومات كافية لمشروعك؟

'Oh yes!' said Sami. 'Wait, I've found more! Some invertebrates, such as snails , have hard shells and move very slowly. Others are faster. Dragonflies can fly very fast.'

قال سامي، "نعم بالتأكيد!" "انتظر ، لقد وجدت المزيد! بعض اللافقاريات ، مثل القواقع ، لها أصداف صلبة وتتحرك ببطء شديد جدا . البعض الآخر أسرع. اليعسوب يمكن أن يطير بسرعة كبيرة.

Insects are also invertebrates. They have six legs. I think grasshoppers are the most amazing insects. They can jump more than a meter!' Did you know that the spider is not an insect? It has 8 legs and is called an arachnid. It can move very quickly.

الحشرات أيضا من اللافقاريات. لديهم ستة أرجل. أعتقد أن الجراد هم أكثر الحشرات روعة. يمكنهم القفز أكثر من مترا! هل تعلم أن العنكبوت ليس حشرة؟ له 8 أرجل ويسمى العنكبيات. يمكن أن يتحرك بسرعة كبيرة جدا.

'Well done!' said Dad. 'Have you finished your research? Can I have my cell phone back now, please?'

قال أبي "أحسنت!" هل انتهيت من بحثك ؟ هل يمكنني استعادة هاتفي الخلوي الآن ، من فضلك؟

1. Read the facts and choose : SB

1. Invertebrates are (warm-blooded / cold-blooded).
2. They (can / can't) all swim.
3. (All / Some) invertebrates have a hard shell.

2. Read again and answer : SB

1. What invertebrates does Sami think are the most amazing?
....
2. How did Sami find information?
....
3. What other ways could Sami find out information?
....
4. Name 3 facts you know about invertebrates from the text.
....

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and complete : نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. Invertebrates are ....-blooded.
2. Crabs have a hard .... for protection.
3. Jellyfish have .... bodies.
4. Some invertebrates can .... very well.

2. Read and complete the text with the words below :

can	grasshoppers	arachnid	jump

Insects are invertebrates. They have six legs. I think .... are the most amazing insects. They can................................more than a meter! The spider is not an insect? It has 8 legs and is called an .... It can move very quickly.

3. Choose the correct answer :

1. I have to find (in – on – out) about some animals.
2. I write for my (pocket – project – ticket) at school.
3. (Invertebrates – Vertebrates – Whales) don't have spines.
4. I look on the (internet – interact – interrupt) to get more information.
5. (On – In – Of) course, dad. I can do it.
6. Invertebrates are (cold-blooded – hot-blooded – warm-blooded) animals.
7. Crabs have a hard (shall – shell – shawl) for protection.
8. (Crabs –crocodiles – Jellyfish) have soft bodies.
9. Squids and octopuses can (run – hop – swim) very well.
10. (Snails – Dragonflies – Birds) have a hard shell and move slowly.
11. (Octopuses – Dragonflies – Squids) can fly very fast.
12. The grasshopper has (four – five – six) legs.
13. The spider is called an (arachnid – architect – arch).
14. I look on the internet through my (sell – cell – sail) phone.

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Invertebrates are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water. Some invertebrates, such as crabs, have a hard shell for protection. Others, like jellyfish, have soft bodies. Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid. Some invertebrates, such as snails, have hard shells and move very slowly. Others are faster. Dragonflies can fly very fast.

Insects are also invertebrates. Spiders have eight legs. The grasshoppers are the most amazing insects. They can jump more than a meter. The spider is not an insect. It has 8 legs and is called an arachnid. It can move very quickly.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What do we call spiders ?

....

2. What do the crabs have for protection ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. Spiders have (four- five- eight) legs.
4. Snails are very (slow- fast- quick) animals.

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : Insects

grasshopper - jump / octopus – six / squid – swim / dragonfly – fly / snail - slowest

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Grammar

Adverbs الظرف

يستخدم الظرف لوصف الحدث و يأتي بعد الفعل.

A. Regular adverbs: الظرف المنتظم

adjective + ly

(slow ⟶ slowly) - (quick ⟶ quickly)

اذا انتهت الصفة بـ (حرف ساكن + y) نحذفها و نضيف (ily)

(easy ⟶ easily) - (heavy ⟶ heavily) - (happy ⟶ happily)

اذا انتهت الصفة بـ (حرف ساكن + متحرك + ساكن) نضاعف الحرف الاخير قبل اضافة (ly)

(beautiful ⟶ beautifully) - (carful ⟶ carefully)

- *The snail moves **slowly**.*
- *The elephant walks **heavily**.*
- *The girl sings **beautifully**.*

A. Irregular adverbs: الظرف غير المنتظم

adjective	المعني	adverb	المعني
good	جيد	well	بطريقة جيدة
fast	سريع	fast	بسرعة
hard	صعب	hard	بصعوبة
high	عالي	high	عاليا

- The squid swims very **well**.
- The horse runs very **fast**.
- The dragonfly can fly very **high**.

Practice Exercises

1. Find and underline the adverbs: ضع خط تحت الظرف

1. Some invertebrates can swim very well.
2. Some invertebrates, such as snails, move very slowly.
3. Dragonflies can fly very fast.
4. A spider has 8 legs. It can move very quickly.

2. Complete the sentences using the adverbs in the box :

easily – fast – slowly - well

1. Insects live in rainforests because they can find food ....
2. The octopus can swim very............................... .
3. Snails move very............................... .
4. Some spiders can hide very............................... .

3. Choose the correct answer :

1. Ahmed walks to school very (slow– slowly– quick).
2. The dragonfly can fly very (high– heavy– careful) in the sky.
3. Mona reads the text (careful– carefully– beautiful).
4. I usually answer the questions (easily– easy– slow).
5. I do (good– nice– well) in the final exam.
6. I look on the internet (quick– slow– quickly).
7. The elephant walks (heavily– heavy– big) on the bridge.
8. The girl is singing (beautiful– beautifully– pretty) in the concert.

Lesson 4

Art الرسم

New vocabulary :

scientists	علماء	*amounts*	كميات
nearly	تقريباً	*shades*	تظليل
different	مختلف	*for example*	علي سبيل المثال
brightly colored	زاهي	*color wheel*	عجلة الألوان
flowers	زهور	*add*	يضيف
colors	ألوان	*darker*	اغمق لوناً
bright	لامع	*lighter*	افتح لوناً
attract	يجذب	*interesting*	شيق
insects	حشرات	*coral reefs*	شعب مرجانية
carry	يحمل	*hide*	يختبئ
pollen	حبوب اللقاح	*predators*	حيوانات مفترسة
reproduce	يتكاثر	*in addition*	بالضافة الي
primary colors	الألوان الأساسية	*prey*	فريسة
secondary colors	الألوان الفرعية	*warning*	تحذير
mix	يخلط	*poisonous*	سام

Definitions

pollen	*a powder produced by the male part of a flower.* حبوب اللقاح
reproduce	*to produce a copy of something.* يتكاثر
coral reefs	*an area of coral, the top of which can sometimes be seen just above the sea.* الشعب المرجانية
predators	*an animal that hunts, kills and eats other animals.* حيوانات مفترسة
prey	*an animal that is hunted and killed for food by another animal .* فريسة






Reading

**Look and say. What colors can you see?*

Read and say. Why do flowers have bright colors?

أقرا و قل. لماذا للزهور ألوان زاهية؟

**Read the text. What does Sami find out ?*



Scientists think that there are nearly 400,000 different types of plants. Most of these have flowers, which come in many different colors. The bright flowers attract insects, which carry pollen from one flower to another flower. This helps the flowers to reproduce.

يعتقد العلماء أن هناك ما يقرب من 400000 نوع مختلف من النباتات. تحتوي معظمها على أزهار تأتي بألوان كثيرة مختلفة. تجذب الأزهار الزاهية الحشرات التي تحمل حبوب اللقاح من زهرة إلى زهرة أخرى. هذا يساعد الزهور على التكاثر.

Primary colors are red, yellow and blue. We can't make these colors by mixing other colors. We make secondary colors by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts. We can make green, orange, purple, and all the shades in between.

الألوان الأساسية هي الأحمر والأصفر والأزرق. لا يمكننا صنع هذه الألوان عن طريق مزج ألوان أخرى. نصنع ألوانًا ثانوية عن طريق مزج الألوان الأساسية الثلاثة بكميات مختلفة. يمكننا صنع اللون الأخضر والبرتقالي والأرجواني وجميع الظلال بينهما.

For example, we can mix red and yellow to make orange. The secondary colors can be made by mixing primary colors which are nearest to them on the color wheel. Adding black to a color makes it darker, and adding white makes it lighter.

على سبيل المثال ، يمكننا مزج اللونين الأحمر والأصفر لصنع اللون البرتقالي. يمكن عمل الألوان الثانوية عن طريق مزج الألوان الأساسية الأقرب إليهم على عجلة الألوان. إضافة اللون الأسود إلى اللون يجعله أغمق ، وإضافة اللون الأبيض يجعله أفتح.

Read and listen :



There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea ! Some fish are very brightly-colored and so are some plants. In a coral reef , having bright colors can help fish to hide from predators. . The coral is very bright and have different colors, so the fish can hide from the bigger fish.

In addition, many predators don't eat prey that are brightly colored . Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is poisonous .

Discuss

People sometimes describe colors as 'warm' or 'cold'. Which colors do you think are warm? Which ones do you think are cold? Why?

يصف الناس أحيانًا الألوان بأنها "دافئة" أو "باردة". ما هي الألوان التي تعتقد أنها دافئة؟ أي واحدة تعتقد أنها باردة؟ لماذا ؟

....

....

....

....

....

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. There are lots of interesting things to see .... the sea.

a. above b. under c. beside d. outside

2. Some .... are very brightly-colored.

a. whales b. sharks c. fish d. lions

3. Fish can hide in coral reefs from ....

a. friends b. animals c. birds d. predators

4. Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is..........................

a. poisonous b. sweet c. soft d. hard

2. Read and complete the text with the words below :

secondary	shades	mixing	pink

Primary colors are red, yellow and blue. We can't make these colors by ....other colors. We make ....colors by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts. We can make green, orange, purple, and all the .... in between.

3. Choose the correct word :

1. Flowers have many different (callers – colors – collars).
2. The bright flowers attract (animals – fish – insects).
3. Insects carry (pollen – polar – popular) from one flower to another.
4. Pollen helps flowers to (represent – reproduce – reduce).
5. (Primary – Secondary – Prep) colors are red, yellow and blue.
6. We can make new colors by (fixing – boxing – mixing) primary colors.
7. We can mix red and yellow to make (white – black – orange).
8. Purple is a (primary – secondary – preparatory) color.
9. Red is a (primary – secondary – preparatory) color.

10. Adding (white – yellow–black) to colors makes them darker.
11. Adding white to colors makes them (heavier – lighter – darker).
12. (Coral – Caller – Collar) reefs have bright colors.
13. Predators (feed – eat – help) on their prey.
14. (Dark – Black – Bright) colors can be a warning.
15. The (prey – pray – gray) is the animal that is caught and eaten.
16. The (predators – fishers – travellers) hunt and eat other animals.

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Primary colors are red, yellow and blue. We can't make these colors by mixing other colors. We make secondary colors by mixing the three primary colors in different amounts. We can make green, orange, purple, and all the shades in between. For example, we can mix red and yellow to make orange. The secondary colors can be made by mixing primary colors which are nearest to them on the color wheel. Adding black to a color makes it darker, and adding white makes it lighter.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Which colors are primary colors ?

....

2. Is purple a primary color ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. Black makes colors (lighter– darker– heavier).

4. We get orange by mixing red and (blue– white– yellow).

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on:

this - wheel / blue – primary / orange – red and yellow / black – darker

....

....

....

....

....

....



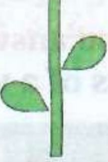

Lessons 5 & 6

Writing : linking words and phrases

تربة زراعية زنبق الماء ورقة شجر بذور جذع جذور








soil water lily leaf seeds stem roots

New vocabulary :

flat	مسطح	hunt	يصطاد
surface	سطح (الماء)	on one hand	من ناحية
difficult for	صعب لـ	on the other hand	من ناحية اخري
float	يطفو	look pretty	يبدو جميلا
reach	يصل	environment	البيئة
unusual	شاذ	adapt to	يتاقلم مع
pollinate	يلقح	on top of	علي قمة
in addition	بالإضافة الي	macro-habitat	موطن كبير
spread	ينتشر	micro-habitat	موطن صغير
cover	يغطي	echolocation	تحديد موقع بصدي الصوت

Reading

* Read about the water lily. How does the lily's stem help it adapt to its environment?

أقرا عن زنبق الماء . كيف يتكيف جذر الزنبق مع بيئته ؟



Most plants grow in soil. However, some plants grow in water, such as the water lily. They have a large, flat leaf on the surface of the water, and a long stem that reaches down to the bottom of the lake.

تنمو معظم النباتات في التربة الزراعية. وبالرغم من ذلك ، فإن بعض النباتات تنمو في الماء ، مثل زنبق الماء. لهم ورقة كبيرة مسطحة على سطح الماء وساق طويل يصل إلى قاع البحيرة.

They have brightly colored flowers and they make seeds which float on water. In addition, their roots spread under the water, and they can cover a very large area. On one hand, this can look pretty, but on the other hand, it can




make it difficult for other animals and plants to live under the water.

لديهم أزهار زاهية الالوان وهم يصنعون البذور التي تطفو على الماء. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تنتشر جذورها تحت الماء ويمكن أن تغطي مساحة كبيرة جدًا. من ناحية ، قد يبدو هذا جميلًا ، ولكن من ناحية أخرى ، قد يجعل من الصعب على الحيوانات والنباتات الأخرى ان تعيش تحت الماء.

Read again and answer the questions :

1. What parts of a water lily are on top of the water?

....

2. What parts of a water lily are under the water?

....

Writing tip !

Use these words/phrases to link the sentences and ideas in your paragraph: يمكنك استخدام هذه التعبيرات لربط الجمل والافكار في فقرتك .

- ***In addition:*** *to add more information to the same idea.* بالاضافة الي
- ***However:*** *use this to show a change in topic.* مع ذلك
- ***On one hand ... On the other hand:*** *these can show two different points of view on the same topic.* من ناحية / من ناحية اخري

Write on one animal that can live on land and on water. Research more on how it adapts to be able to live in both environments. Use some of the phrases in the Writing tip! box

- ....
- ....
- ....
- ....
- ....

** Read the outline :*

In this unit you've learned about lots of plants and animals. When we study the natural world, we find animals and plants living together in a habitat. Vertebrates, invertebrates and plants all need each other and they work together to survive.



لقد تعرفت في هذه الوحدة على الكثير من النباتات والحيوانات. عندما ندرس العالم الطبيعي ، نجد الحيوانات والنباتات تعيش معًا في موطن. تحتاج الفقاريات واللافقاريات والنباتات بعضها إلبعض وتعمل معًا للبقاء على قيد الحياة.





Large habitats , or macro-habitats, are forests, deserts, and grasslands. A micro-habitat is a small area such as a pond or a tree.

المواطن الكبيرة ، أو المواطن الشاسعة ، هي الغابات والصحاري والأراضي العشبية. الموطن الصغير هو منطقة صغيرة مثل بركة أو شجرة.

Practice Exercises

1. Complete the following dialogues from the box :

parrots	animals	What	live

Loay : Do you have a pet ?
Mazen : Yes , I do .
Loay : Where do pets usually ....?
Mazen : At home or in flat.
Loay : What are good pets ?
Mazen : I think cats and dogs .
Loay : ....about bird pets ?
Mazen : The .... is so exciting .

2. Read and match :

A	B
1. The water lily	a. to survive
2. Most plants	b. grow in water
3. Animals and plants need each other	c. are forests, deserts.
4. macro-habitats	d. grow in soil

3. Choose the correct answer :

1. It's difficult (on – at – for) some animals to live in the desert.
2. Some pets (take – see – look) pretty
3. Most plants grow in (sand – soil – lake) .
4. The water lily grows in (land – water – soil) .
5. The water lily have a large, (flat – flatten – fat) leaf .
6. Some plants have brightly (coloring – colored – colors) flowers.
7. Some seeds (drop – run – float) on water.
8. The roots of water lily (spread – put – die) under the water .
9. What (party - parts – roots) of a water lily are on top of the water.
10. Plants (adopt – grow – adapt) to live in desert environment .
11. Plants work together to (survive – die – fly) .
12. Macro- (home – habitats – flats) are forests, deserts, and grasslands.
13. A micro-habitat is a (small – big – large) area such as a pond or a tree.

4. Read the passage and anser the questions : WB

Most mammals live on land , but some mammals such as whales and dolphins live in the sea. However, bats are the only mammals that can fly. Bats live in groups in trees or caves. They sleep during the day and hunt for food at night. They can fly very fast at night because they can see using a special skill called echolocation. In addition, bats are helpful to humans and the environment. On one hand, large numbers of bats can be noisy and messy. On the other hand, they are helpful to farmers because they pollinate plants and eat large amounts of harmful insects.

1. **Why are bats unusual ?**

   ....

2. **When do bats hunt for food ?**

   ....

3. **How do bats see at night ?**

   ....

4. **How do bats help farmers ?**

   ....

Workbook Exercises

1. *What do you think are the advantages and disadvantages of having a pet? Make notes in the table*

Advantages	*Disadvantages*

2. Choose a micro-habitat. Write a report about the vertebrates, invertebrates and plants that live in your micro-habitat :

*** Vertebrates :**

....

....

....

*** Invertebrates :**

....

....

....

*** Plants :**

....

....

....

3. Write two examples of each of these types of animals :

1. Mammals :

....

....

2. Reptiles :

....

....

3. Birds :

....

....

4. Ask and answer with a partner :

1. Which vertebrates have gills?

....

2. Which vertebrates lay eggs?

....

3. What is the biggest animal in the world?

....

4. Which invertebrate can fly very fast?

....

5. Why do fish have bright colors?

....

Self-assessment

5. Check the boxes that are true for you :

1. *I can understand the classification of animals.* ☐
2. *I can learn about the importance of size in the animal world.* ☐
3. *I can form and use comparative and superlative adjectives.* ☐
4. *I can learn about adverbs.* ☐
5. *I can read about insects.* ☐
6. *I can use contrasting ideas.* ☐
7. *I can make a habitat report.* ☐

6. Complete the sentences with a comparative or superlative adjectives or an adverb:

1. *Humans can run fast but ostriches can run .... than humans.*
2. *Giraffes are .... animals in the world.*
3. *Sloths move very ....*
4. *Elephants are .... land animals in the world.*

Practice Test

A. Listening

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their ....
   a. east b. gills c. lungs d. scales
2. Fish can't .... air.
   a. walk b. drink c. eat d. breathe
3. Fish are cold-blooded and they lay ....
   a. eggs b. sweets c. feet d. legs
4. There are .... of different types of fish.
   a. tens b. hundreds c. thousands d. millions

2. Listen and complete :

1. There are nearly 400,000 different types of ....
2. Most of plants have ....
3. The bright flowers attract ....
4. The pollen helps the flowers to ....

B. Reading

3. Read and complete the dialogue with the words from the box :

bone	nuts	wood	shapes

Birds have beaks , which are made of .... Their beaks are different ....because they eat different food: some birds eat meat, some eat .... and some eat seeds.

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

The smallest bird is the bee hummingbird, which is about 5.5 centimeters long. It lives in Cuba. The biggest bird is the ostrich. It can be 2.5 meters tall ! Ostriches are faster than leopards, but they can't fly.In 2012, scientists discovered a tiny chameleon in Madagascar. People think it is the smallest reptile in the world, at just 30 millimeters long! The biggest animal in the world is also a mammal, but it lives in the sea. It's the blue whale, and it can be up to 30 meters long. In fact, they are the biggest animals that have ever lived on Earth ! The whale shark is the biggest fish in the world. It's smaller than the blue whale, at about 12 meters long.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What is the smallest bird ?

....

2. What is the smallest reptile in the world ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. (Horses– Ostriches– Lions) are faster than leopards.

4. The (blue– red– green) whale is the biggest mammal.

The Reader

5. A. Read and write T True or F (False) :

1. Zeinab went to Grandfather by train. ( )

2. Zeinab's grandparents were pleased when they saw Zeinab. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

3. Zeinab went to Grandfather by ....

a. plane *b. taxi* *c. train* *d. bus*

4. Zeinab's grandparents were .... when they saw her.

a. bored *b. sad* *c. pleased* *d. nervous*

C. Writing

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Ahmed walks to school very ....

a. slow b. slowly c. quick d. good

2. I usually answer the questions ....

a. easy b. quick c. easily d. slow

3. I look on the internet ....

a. quick b. slow c. quickly d. good

4. The girl is singing .... in the concert.

a. beautiful b. beautifully c. pretty d. bad

7. Order the words to make correct sentences :

1. take - gills - in - Fish - through - oxygen - their.

....

2. water - can - on land - and - on - Amphibians - live.

....

8. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on:

Vertebrates

Guiding elements:

amphibians – water – birds – warm-blooded – reptiles – eggs – fish – gills

....

....

....

....

Listening Text

Lesson 1

1. Birds are warm-blooded, but they don't have fur or hair. Birds have feathers, and they all have wings. Birds lay eggs which are hard. Most birds can fly, but some can't. They have beaks, which are made of bone. Their beaks are different shapes because they eat different food: some birds eat meat, some eat nuts and some eat seeds.

2. Amphibians can live on land and on water, but they need water or a habitat to survive. Like reptiles, they are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. However, amphibians, like frogs and toads, always lay their eggs in They have smooth skin, not scales. They can take in oxygen through skin and their lungs.

Lesson 3

1. Invertebrates are cold-blooded. They live on land and in water . Some invertebrates, such as crabs, have a hard shell for protection. Others, like jellyfish, have soft bodies. Some invertebrates can swim very well, such as the octopus and the squid.

Lesson 4

There are lots of interesting things to see under the sea ! Some fish are very brightly-colored and so are some plants. In a coral reef , having bright colors can help fish to hide from predators. . The coral is very bright and have different colors, so the fish can hide from the bigger fish. In addition, many predators don't eat prey that are brightly colored . Bright colors can be a warning that the animal is poisonous .

Model exam

*** Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :**

Fish live in water and take in oxygen through their gills: they can't breathe air. They are cold-blooded and they lay eggs. They also have scales they use fins to move. There are thousands of different types of fish in all water habitats - saltwater, freshwater and wetlands.

*** Listen and complete :**

Scientists think that there are nearly 400,000 different types of plants. Most of these have flowers, which come in many different colors. The bright flowers attract insects, which carry pollen from one flower to another flower. This helps the flowers to reproduce.





Unit 3 My world

عالمي

In this unit I will ...

- understand what makes a community.
- understand and use possessive forms.
- learn about the history of Egypt.
- form and use regular and irregular past simple verbs.
- read about the governorates of Lower and Upper Egypt.
- read about the development of farming.
- learn about Egyptian folk music.
- make a tourist information guide.

Scope and Sequence

Vocabulary	:	**my local area:** community, neighborhood, citizenship **history:** dynasty, hieroglyphs, pharaoh, scribe governorates of Egypt, capital city **music:** clapping, ney, oboe, oud, qanun, rebaba, shabbaba, simsimeya , string instrument, wind instrument
Language	:	➢ This is my neighborhood. It's mine. ➢ That's your bike. It's yours. ➢ Important dynasties ruled Egypt for many years.
Reading	:	A text about the history of ancient Egypt; texts about folk music and folk dancing
Writing	:	Describing your community; a paragraph describing folk music or dance
Speaking	:	Talking about where you live; group work to make a tourist information guide
Listening	:	Children describing their communities; information about governorates; musical instruments
Life skills	:	**Respect for diversity:** the different governorates of Egypt **Communication:** a tourist information guide
Values	:	**Curiosity / Participation**
Issues and challenges	:	**Loyalty and belonging** **National unity** **Awareness of duties and rights**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	:	**Social studies:** ancient Egyptian history; the governorates of Egypt **Music:** traditional Egyptian music and dance





Lesson 1

My community مجتمعي

New vocabulary :

community	مجتمع	behave	يتصرف
tourists	سياح	important	هام
respect	يحترم	city	مدينة
together	معاً	village	قرية
the same area	نفس المنطقة	believe	يعتقد
neighborhood	جيرة	kind	لطيف
mixture	خليط	fair way	طريقة عادلة
activities	انشطة	powerful	قوي
citizenship	مواطنة	helpful	متعاون
act	يتفاعل	sports club	نادي رياضي
civilisation	حضارة	weather	طقس
include	يشمل / يتضمن	music	موسيقي

Definitions

community	*a group of people have common interests, social group or nationality.* مجتمع
neighborhood	*the people who live in same area.* جيرة
activities	*the work of a group of people to achieve an aim.* انشطة
citizenship	*the state of being a member of a country and having rights.* مواطنة
polite	*behaving in a way that is socially correct .* مؤدب / مهذب

Important Expressions

for me	بالنسبة لـــ	*work hard*	يعمل بجد
part of	جزء من	*act in a way*	يتصرف بطريقة
good for	مفيد لـ	*behave in a fair way*	يتصرف بطريقة عادلة
a mixture of	خليط من	*at my sports club*	في نادي الرياضي

Did you know ? **Egypt is one of the oldest civilizations on Earth. It became powerful over 5000 years ago.**





Reading

Read, think, and say :

*** What do you think a community is ? Is it :**

1. who you live with?
2. where you live?
3. the things you can do?
4. the things you think and believe?

* My community



Habiba

A community is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community is more than your house, family, or your neighborhood. It is a mixture of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school.

المجتمع هو مجموعة من الأشخاص الذين يعيشون ويعملون معًا في نفس المنطقة. المجتمع هو أكثر من منزلك أو عائلتك أو جيرتك. إنه مزيج من الأشخاص والأماكن والأنشطة والأفكار. يضم مجتمعي عائلتي وأصدقائي ومدرستي.



There are probably important places in your city or village that you often visit. You can also have a community there. For me, I am part of the community at my sports club too.

ربما توجد أماكن مهمة في مدينتك أو قريتك تزورها غالبًا.
يمكنك أيضًا أن يكون لديك مجتمع هناك. بالنسبة لي ، أنا جزء من المجتمع في النادي الرياضي الخاص بي أيضًا.

When you act in a way that is good for your community, this is good citizenship. This means that you work hard to help other people, and behave in a kind and fair way. Good citizenship is a good part of being in a community. I am always polite and helpful at school, and at my sports club.

عندما تتصرف بطريقة جيدة لمجتمعك ، فهذه هي المواطنة الصالحة. هذا يعني أنك تعمل بجد لتساعد الآخرين ، وتتصرف بطريقة لطيفة وعادلة. المواطنة الصالحة هي جزء جيد من التواجد في المجتمع. أنا دائمًا مهذب ومفيد في المدرسة وفي النادي الرياضي.

Student's book Exercises

1.Read again and match :

A	B
1. community	*a. behaving in a way that helps your society.*
2. neighborhood	*b. a group of people who live together in the same area and share activities and ideas.*

3. citizenship	c. the streets, houses, shops and schools close to where you live.

2. Read and complete from the box :

citizenship	community	neighborhood

1	The girls at my running club are my .... We all from different parts of town and we go to different schools but that doesn't matter. We are all best friends.
2	We have lots of friends and family who live in our .... We are always visiting each other's houses. Our favorite time is the summer when everyone has fun together in the park.
3	I think good .... is about looking after where you live and being kind to people. I don't drop trash in the street or the park. I respect my neighbors.

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and complete : نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. A .... is a group of people who live and work together.
2. It is a .... of people, places, activities, and ideas..
3. It .... my family, my friends, and my school.
4. It is more than your house, ... , or your neighborhood.

2. Complete the following dialogue with the words below:

farmers	pets	village	fruits

Heba : Where do you live ?
Ola : I live in a...
Heba : Are there lots of trees and plants ?
Ola : Yes, there are.
Heba : What do .... grow there ?
Ola : They grow vegetables and fruits .
Heba : Do you like .... ?
Ola : Yes , I do.

3. Choose the correct answer :

1. A community is a group of (animals – people – birds) who live and work together.
2. The houses and people who live near you are your (teachers – doctors – neighbors).

3. My community (includes – reduces – produces) my family, my friends and my school.
4. The (village – city – valley) is a place that has lots of cars and streets.
5. The (village – city – town) is a place that is full of trees and plants.
6. I am a (port – part – bird) of my community.
7. Milk is good (after – for – on) your health.
8. When you act in a way that is good for your community, this is called good (citizenship– championship – neighborhood).
9. Good people work (herd – hardly– hard) to help other people.
10. It's good to behave in a (fair – far – fear) way.
11. Pupils should work (alone – together – once) to achieve their aims.

4. Rearrange the following words :

1. always - at school - and helpful - I am- polite.

....

2. sports club - part of - at my - I am- the community.

....

3. is - who live and - a group - together - of people - work - A community.

....

5. Read the passage and answer the questions :

I'm Maged. My family is very big. I live with my dad, mom, grandparents. I have three sisters and three brothers. My father works in a school. He's a good teacher. My mom is a doctor. She likes helping sick people. I have a big room. I always study English in my room. I do my homework every day. All the toys in the room are mine. I like my parents and my school. I'm in primary four. I like English and maths. I want to be a doctor when I grow up.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. How many brothers and sisters does Maged have ?

....

2. What's the job of Maged's father ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. English and (science– maths– Arabic) are Maged's favorite subjects.

4. Maged's mom works in a (school– restaurant– hospital) .

Grammar

Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية

Subject ضمائر الفاعل	Object pronoun ضمائر المفعول	Possessive adjective صفات الملكية		Possessive pronouns ضمائر الملكية	
He	him	his	ـــه	his	ملكه
She	her	her	ـــها	hers	ملكها
It	it	its	ـــه	--------	-------
You	you	your	ـــك	yours	ملكك
We	us	our	ـــنا	ours	ملكنا
They	them	their	ـــهم	theirs	ملكهم
I	me	my	ـــي	mine	ملكي

He plays tennis. ضمائر الفاعل تحل محل الفاعل .

I visited him yesterday. ضمائر المفعول تحل محل المفعول.

This is my book . صفات الملكية تاتي قبل الاسم المملوك .

This pen is mine.ضمائر الملكية تشير الي الملكية ولا ياتي بعدها الاسم المملوك

*** Examples :**

- This is my shirt. It's mine.
- It's their house. It's theirs.
- They are our books. They're ours.
- This is his car. It's his.
- This is her dress. It's hers.
- They are your shoes. They're yours.

Practice Exercises

1.Read and circle : *SB*

1. This is my neighborhood. It's (yours / mine).
2. This is our school. It's (ours / theirs).
3. This is my cousins' house. It's(theirs / mine).
4. Those are Rasha's books. They're (hers / mine).
5. That is your bike. It's (theirs / yours).
6. These are Adam's shoes. They're (ours / his).

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. They're Aya's running shoes. They're (his – hers – ours).
2. It's Fares and Mostafa's neighborhood. It's (theirs – his – yours).
3. They're Adam's neighbors. They're (ours – yours – his).
4. It's my community. It's (mine – hers – his).
5. It's your house. It's (you – your – yours).
6. This is Mona's car. It's (she – her – hers).
7. These are my shoes. They're (me – mine – I).
8. This is Ahmed's phone. It's (his – he – him).
9. We live in our house. It's (we – us – ours).
10. They're my friends. They're (his – theirs – mine).
11. This bike is (he – him - his) .
12. That room is (she – her – hers) .
13. This bag belongs to me . (It – its – It's) mine .
14. This cat is hers . It's (she – hers – her) cat .
15. This shirt is (yours – your – you) .

4. Rearrange the following words :

1. kite - hers - is - This.

....

2. their - They- houses - are.

....

3. is - mine - This– bag.

....

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : Your community

live- village / cows – goats / plants – trees / clean – air / like - village

....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Lesson 2

The history of Egypt تاريخ مصر

New vocabulary :

history	تاريخ	separate	منفصل
ancient Egypt	مصر القديمة	areas	مناطق
sail	يبحر	Lower Egypt	مصر السفلي
country	دولة	Upper Egypt	مصر العليا
unite	يوحد	north	الشمال
main parts	اجزاء رئيسية	pharaohs	الفراعنة
important	هام	control	يتحكم في
Egyptians	المصريين	BCE	ما قبل التاريخ
hieroglyphs	اللغة الهيروغليفية	dynasties	سلالات حاكمة
Stone	حجر	scriber	كاتب / خطاط
The old Kingdom	المملكة القديمة	Nile	نهر النيل
symbols	رموز	boats	مراكب
tombs	مقابر	south	الجنوب
papyrus reeds	ورق البردي	flow	يفيض
The Middle Kingdom	المملكة الوسطي	through	من خلال
join	يربط	deserts	صحاري
powerful	قوي	Mena	الملك مينا
The New Kingdom	المملكة الجديدة	museum	متحف
happen	يحدث	rule	يحكم

Definitions

Mena	*ancient Egyptian king who united the north and the south of Egypt.* الملك مينا
tomb	*a large stone and underground room where an important person, is buried.* مقبرة
symbol	*a sign, shape or object which is used to represent something else.* رمز
pharaoh	*the title of a king of ancient Egypt.* فرعون
Hieroglyphs	*writing systems, used in ancient Egypt.* اللغة الهيروغليفية
dynasties	*a series of rulers or leaders who are from the same family, a country is ruled by them.* سلالات حاكمة






Reading

Read about the history of Egypt. What are the 3 main parts of the history of ancient Egypt?



Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting history. People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago, in 7000 BCE.

مصر دولة لها تاريخ طويل ومثير للاهتمام. بدأ الناس يعيشون بالقرب من النيل منذ حوالي 9000 عام ، في 7000 قبل الميلاد.

At first, there were two separate areas. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows through the deserts of Africa.

في البداية ، كانت هناك منطقتان منفصلتان. كان الوجه البحري في الشمال ، حيث يلتقي النيل بالبحر. كان صعيد مصر في الجنوب ، حيث يتدفق النيل عبر صحاري إفريقيا.

In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh, Mena joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt.

في حوالي عام 3200 قبل الميلاد ، قام الفرعون مينا بضم هذين الجزأين لتوحيد دولة مصر.

Egypt controlled the Nile as far as boats could sail on it, so it became very powerful.

سيطرت مصر على النيل بقدر ما تستطيع المراكب أن تبحر به ، لذلك أصبحت قوية جدا.

There are three main parts to the history of ancient Egypt:

هناك ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية في تاريخ مصر القديمة:

the Old Kingdom [2800-2200 BCE]	the Middle Kingdom [2065 - 1775 BCE]	the New Kingdom [1570- 1098 BCE]

Important dynasties controlled Egypt for many years. These were important families who ruled the country.

سيطرت سلالات حاكمة مهمة على مصر لسنوات عديدة. كانت هناك عائلات مهمة حكمت البلاد.

* Did you know

The Pyramid of Djoser is the oldest pyramid in the world. People started building it in about 2648-2627 BCE.

هرم زوسر هو أقدم هرم في العالم. بدأ الناس في بنائه في حوالي 2648-2627 قبل الميلاد.

Read again and answer :

1. When did people start to live near the Nile?

....

2. Where was Lower Egypt?

....

3. Why was Egypt powerful when it united?

....



4. Who was the pharaoh who united the two parts of Egypt?

....

Practice Exercises

1. Read and match :

A	B
1. Lower Egypt was	a. Egypt for many years.
2. Upper Egypt was	b. the deserts of Africa.
3. the Nile flows through	c. in the north.
4. Important dynasties controlled	d. in the south.

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. Egypt is a (village – country – city) with a long history.
2. At first, there were two (sport – support - separate) areas.
3. (Lower – Upper – Higher) Egypt is in the north.
4. Upper Egypt is in the (north – south – east).
5. The Nile (travels – joins – runs) the sea in the north of Egypt.
6. The Nile (fellows– follows– flows) through the deserts of Africa.
7. Mena (united– separates – burned) the south and the north.
8. Boats could (seal – sail – sell) on the Nile.
9. A dynasty was an important (person – animal – family) that ruled for many years.
10. Pharaohs (ruled – rubbed – robbed) Egypt for many years.

3. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting history. People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago, in 7000 BCE.

At first, there were two separate areas. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows through the deserts of Africa.

In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh, Mena joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt. There are over 700 hieroglyphic symbols.

A) Answer the following questions :

1. What do you know about Egypt?

....

2. When did people start to live near the Nile?

....

3. When did Egypt become united ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer ?

3. Mena (united – divided – built) the two parts of Egypt.
4. The Nile flows through the (soil – desert – sea) of Africa .

Grammar

The past simple tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

Form : تكوينه

يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل (باضافة -d / -ed / -ied في نهاية الفعل وتوجد افعال شاذة في التصريف الثاني.

- I **visited** Aswan last year.
- Ahmed **studied** English at school.
- My brother **moved** to Cairo.
- Heba **wrote** the lesson twice .
- They **bought** a new villa .

يجب حفظ تصريفات الافعال في ملحق الكتاب .

A. Regular verbs in the past simple tense

1. When the regular verb ends in (e) we add (d) to the verb.

1. عندما ينتهي الفعل المنتظم بـ (e) نضيف (d) إلى الفعل.

like – liked/ live – lived/ smile - smiled

2. When the regular verb ends in (consonant + y) we omit (y) and add (ied).

2. عندما ينتهي الفعل العادي بـ (ساكن + y) نحذف (y) ونضيف (ied).

(try - tried) - (cry - cried) - (study - studied)

3. But when the regular verb ends in (one vowel + one consonant) we double the last letter and add (ed)

3. ولكن عندما ينتهي الفعل العادي بـ (حرف متحرك واحد + حرف ساكن واحد) نضاعف الحرف الأخير ونضيف (ed)

(cancel - cancelled) - (travel - travelled) - (stop - stopped)

يجب حفظ الافعال الشاذة في ملحق القواعد.

* Usage : الاستخدام

نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط عندما نتحدث عن أفعال بدأت وانتهت في الماضي.

نحكي قصة في الماضي.

الكلمات الدالةعلي الماضي:

(last .... – ....ago – yesterday – in the past – in + date).

- We went to school yesterday.
- I studied French two years ago.
- In the past, the sailors used the stars in the sea.

Negative النفي

didn't + Verb (inf.)

(went – didn't go) - (tried - didn't try) - (stopped – didn't stop)

Yes or No questions السؤال بـ هل

Did + sub + verb....? -Yes,....did. / No,....didn't

- *Did he go to school on foot?*
  - *-Yes, he did.* *-No, he didn't.*
- *Did she play tennis?*
  - *-Yes, she did.* *-No, she didn't.*

Question with question word السؤال بأداة استفهام

Question word + did + sub + verb....?

1. *How did he go to school? -He went to school on foot.*
2. *What did they play? -They played tennis.*

Verb { to be } in the past simple : يكون

He / She / It /I (singular) was
You / We / They (plural) were

- I was at the cinema yesterday.
- We were worried about the last exam.

Negative النفي

was ⟶ was not (wasn't) / were ⟶ were not (weren't)

- She wasn't happy yesterday.
- We weren't at school last week.

Yes or No questions السؤال بهل

Was........? -Yes, ...was. / No, ...wasn't.
Were.....? -Yes, ...were. / No, ...weren't.

- Was he at home yesterday? -Yes, he was.
- Were they at the cinema last week? -No, they weren't.

Verb { to have } in the past simple : يمتلك / يتناول

He / She / It (singular) / I / You / We / They (plural) had

- He had a car last year.
- We had a big house last month.

Negative النفي

had → didn't have

- ✓ He didn't have a car.
- ✓ They didn't have their books.

Yes or No questions السؤال بهل

Did........have...? -Yes, ...did. / No, ...didn't.

- ✓ *Did he have a car last year?* *-Yes, he did.*
- ✓ *Did they have a big house two years ago?* *-No, they didn't.*

Verb {to do } in the past simple: يفعل

He / She / It (singular) / I / You / We / They (plural) did

- ✓ He did his homework.
- ✓ They did their homework.

Negative النفي

did → didn't do

- ✓ He didn't do his homework.
- ✓ They didn't do their homework.

Yes or No questions السؤال بهل

Did.........do...? -Yes, ...did.\No, ...didn't.

- ✓ Did he do his homework? -Yes, he did.
- ✓ Did they do their homework? -No, they didn't.

Practice Exercises

1. Now make sentences in the past simple tense : الآن اكتب جمل في زمن الماضي البسيط :

1. (He – write – the lesson)
   He wrote the lesson
2. (They – walk – to school)
   ....
3. (We – watch – TV)
   ....

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. Yesterday, I (walked – walk – walks) to school.
2. I (go – went – going) to the club last week.
3. She (wash – washes – washed) the clothes three hours ago.
4. (Do – Does – Did) Ali read the story last week?
5. What (did– does – do) Samy eat yesterday?

6. Did Omar wear his jacket ? -Yes. He (do – does – did).
7. Last month, I (get – got – gets) the full mark in English.
8. Two years ago, I (am – was – were) in primary two.
9. Where did she (travel – travelled – travels)?
10. Did Mona (liked– likes – like) the cake?
11. When (do – did – does) he get up yesterday?
12. Mena (joined – joins – joining) the north and the south.
13. Hagar (buy – bought – buys) a new skirt yesterday.
14. Miar (took – take – takes) her umbrella an hour ago.
15. Did you see the lion ? -No, I (did – didn't – don't).
16. Did Amr wear his jacket ? -Yes, he (did – didn't – don't).
17. I (ride – rode – rides) my bike to school yesterday.
18. (Do – Does – Did) she watch the match ? -Yes, she did.
19. The Pharaohs (rule – ruled – rules) ancient Egypt in the past.
20. They (was – were – are) at the cinema last week.

3. Find and write the past simple form of these verbs in the text then write R (regular) or I (irregular) SB

1	*start*	....	
2	*join*	....	
3	*control*	....	
4	*become*	....	
5	*rule*	....	
6	*are*	....	
7	*is*	....	

** Read and complete the text with the verbs in brackets* SB

How do we know so much about the history of Egypt?
Egyptians at that time1. .... (use) scribes to write down everything that happened. Scribes 2. .... (be) very important people. They3. .... (work) for the ruling dynasties. They 4. .... (write) in hieroglyphs, which are pictures or symbols that can mean one word or many ideas. We can see these hieroglyphs today in tombs and museums. Children 5. .... (learn) to become a scribe at school. Scribes wrote on stone , or on paper 6. .... (make) from papyrus reeds.




Lesson 3
THE GOVERNORATES OF EGYPT
محافظات مصر

New vocabulary :

governorate	محافظة	popular	محبوب
map	خريطة	scuba diving	الغوص تحت الماء
cities	مدن	water sports	رياضات مائية
areas	مناطق	Aswan	اسوان
countryside	الريف	farthest	ابعد
large	كبير	capital	عاصمة
Cairo	القاهرة	engineers	مهندسين
New Valley	الوادي الجديد	High Dam	السد العالي
Alexandria	الاسكندرية	ships	سفن
Matrouh	مطروح	sail	يبحر
Damietta	دمياط	used to	أعتاد ان
Square kilometer	كيلومتر مربع	capital city	المدينة العاصمة
Red Sea	البحر الاحمر	find out	يكتشف
beach	شاطئ	natural features	ملامح طبيعية

Reading

*Look, read, and ansswer the questions :

THE GOVERNORATES OF EGYPT


محافظات مصر

There are 27 governorates in Egypt today. Look at the map. Where do you live?

هناك 27 محافظة في مصر اليوم. انظر الى الخريطة. أين تعيش؟



1. Which governorates are next to the sea?
....
2. Which governorates are next to another country?
....
3. What are 3 governorates in Lower Egypt?
....
4. What are 3 governorates in Upper Egypt?
....

Read again:



I'm Fares, and I live in the Red Sea Governorate. It has a beach which is over 1,000 km. It's a very popular place to visit for scuba diving and water sports.

أنا فارس وأعيش في محافظة البحر الأحمر. لها شاطئ يزيد طوله عن 1000 كم. إنه مكان شهير للغاية لزيارته لممارسة رياضة الغوص والرياضات المائية.



I'm Nadia, and I live in Aswan Governorate. It's the farthest south in Upper Egypt. Its capital is Aswan. In 1970, engineers finished the Aswan High Dam.

انا نادية واسكن في محافظة اسوان. إنها أقصى الجنوب في صعيد مصر. عاصمتها أسوان. انتهى المهندسون في عام 1970 من بناء السد العالي بأسوان.



I'm Ibrahim, and I live in Alexandria Governorate, it's important because lots of ships sail in and out of the port. The city of Alexandria used to be the capital city of Egypt.

أنا إبراهيم وأعيش في محافظة الإسكندرية ، وه ي مهمة لأن الكثير من السفن تبحر من وإلى الميناء. كانت مدينة الإسكندرية عاصمة مصر.

1. Write about your governorate : اكتب عن محافظتك

1. How big is it ?

2. How many people live there .

3. What is the biggest city ?

4. What natural features it has .

....

....

....

....

....

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :

1. Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting ....

a. Art **b. history** **c. Arabic** **d. Math**

2. Lower Egypt was in the ....

a. south **b. west** **c. east** **d. north**

3. Upper Egypt was in the ………………… .
   a. south b. west c. east d. north
4. ………………… joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt.
   a. Mena b. Dina c. Lina d. Tina

2. Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

1. Red - I- the - Governorate- in - live - Sea.

………………………………………………………………………………

2. capital - is - used - to be - the - of Egypt- Alexandria.

………………………………………………………………………………

3. High Dam - finished- In 1970, - the Aswan- engineers.

………………………………………………………………………………

3. Choose the correct word :

1. There are 27 (villages – governorates – cities) in Egypt.
2. Red Sea Governorate is near the (Red – Yellow – White) sea in Egypt.
3. Aswan is in (Lower – Upper – Smaller) Egypt.
4. Alexandria is in (Lower – Upper – Smaller) Egypt.
5. Scuba (flying – diving – running) is my favorite hobby.
6. Aswan is in the (nearest – coldest – farthest) south in Upper Egypt.
7. The High (Dam – Tower – Hotel) controls the Nile water in Aswan.
8. Lots of ships sail in and out of the port in (Giza – Cairo – Alexandria) governorate.
9. Alexandria used to be the (cartoon – captain – capital) city of Egypt.

4. Complete the dialogue with words from the box :

family	park	beach	went

Malak : When did you go to Matrouh ?
Hoda : I ……………………… to Matrouh last summer.
Malak : What did you do there ?
Hoda : I swam in the sea and played on the ……………………
Malak : Who did you go with ?
Hoda : My ………………………………
Malak : Did you enjoy themselves there ?
Hoda : Yes , we did .

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY words on : Giza city

live - Giza / Lower – Egypt / warm – winter / hot – summer / pyramids - great

....
....
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....

6. Write a paragraph of FIFTY words on : Aswan city

live - Aswan / Upper – Egypt / warm – winter / hot – summer / beautiful - city

....
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Lesson 4

Music الموسيقي

String instruments الادوات الوترية

العود	الشبابة	ربابة	القانون	الكمان
oud	shabbaba	rebaba	qanun	violin

Wind instruments ادوات النفخ

الابوا / مزمار	ناي
oboe	ney

New vocabulary :

traditional	تقليدي	drumming	التطبيل
folk music	موسيقي شعبية	farther south	اقصي الجنوب
styles	اساليب	Nubian	نوبي
folk musicians	موسيقيون شعبيون	clapping	التصفيق
Saidi music	موسيقي صعيدي	important	هام
type	نوع	Bedouin	بدوي
string	خيط / وتر	popular	شائع / محبوب
instrument	آلة	mixed	ممتزج
singing	الغناء	modern style	اسلوب حديث
pyramids	الاهرامات	special events	مناسبات خاصة

Definitions

traditional	belonging to the without changing	تقليدي
folk music	music belongs to a certain area .	موسيقي شعبية
drumming	to hit a drum and make a sound .	التطبيل
popular	enjoyed or supported by people	شائع/محبوب
Bedouin	Arab tribes قبائل live in the desert.	بدو

Reading

*Think and say. What kind of music do you like ?

Read the text. What kinds of music does it talk about? Do you know any of this music?

اقرأ النص. ما أنواع الموسيقى التي تتحدث عنها؟ هل تعرف أياً من هذه الموسيقى؟



Egypt has lots of traditional folk music. There are different styles from different parts of the country.

يوجد في مصر الكثير من الموسيقى الشعبية التقليدية. هناك أنماط مختلفة من أجزاء مختلفة من البلاد.

Folk musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. This type of music uses string instruments such as violins, and wind instruments such as the oboe. Singing and drumming is also a key part.

يعزف الموسيقيون الشعبيون من صعيد مصر الموسيقى الصعيدي. يستخدم هذا النوع من الموسيقى الآلات الوترية مثل الكمان ، وآلات النفخ مثل المزمار. يعتبر الغناء والطبول جزءًا أساسيًا أيضًا.

Farther south is the home of Nubian music. Clapping and drumming is an important part of this type of music. Nubian music is now popular all over Egypt. Sometimes it is mixed with other modern styles of music.

أقصى الجنوب هو موطن الموسيقى النوبية. يعتبر التصفيق والتطبيل جزءًا مهمًا من هذا النوع من الموسيقى. تحظى الموسيقى النوبية الآن بشعبية في جميع أنحاء مصر. في بعض الأحيان يتم مزجها مع أنماط الموسيقى الحديثة الأخرى.

The most popular instruments in Bedouin music are the shabbaba and the rebaba. Bedouin music also often includes singing. Songs are usually about special events.

أشهر الآلات الموسيقية البدوية هم الشبابة والربابة. غالبًا ما تشتمل الموسيقى البدوية على الغناء. عادة ما تكون الأغاني عن المناسبات الخاصة.

* Did you know ?

Music was important in ancient Egypt, too. We know this because scribes made pictures of musicians playing instruments, and ancient Egyptians put instruments into pyramids.

كانت الموسيقى مهمة في مصر القديمة أيضًا. نحن نعلم هذا لأن الكتبة رسموا صورًا لموسيقيين يعزفون على آلات ، وكان المصريون القدماء يضعون الآلات في الأهرامات.

Practice Exercises

1. Read and complete :

important	instruments	know	pictures	put

Music was important in Ancient Egypt, too. We .... this because scribes made ....of musicians playing ....and Ancient Egyptians ....instruments into pyramids.

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. **Egypt has lots of traditional (folk – fall – fell) music.**
2. **There are different (steels – styles – stalls) from different parts of the country.**
3. **Folk musicians from (Lower – Upper – Smaller) Egypt play Saidi music.**
4. **The violin is a (wind – string – rope) instrument.**
5. **The (oboe – rebaba– oud) is a wind instrument.**
6. **(Drumming – Clapping – Singing) is made by hitting your hands together.**
7. **(Clapping – Singing – Drumming) is hitting the drum.**
8. **Farther (south – east – north) is the home of Nubian music.**
9. **Nubian music is now (polar – popular – powder) all over Egypt.**
10. **The most popular instruments in Bedouin music are the (rebaba– football – swimming).**

3. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Folk musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. This type of music uses string instruments such as violins, and wind instruments such as the oboe. Singing and drumming is also a key part. Farther south is the home of Nubian music. Clapping and drumming is an important part of this type of music. Nubian music is now popular all over Egypt. Sometimes it is mixed with other modern styles of music. The most





popular instruments in Bedouin music are the shabbaba and the rebaba. Bedouin music also often includes singing. Songs are usually about special events.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Which instrument is wind instrument ?

....

2. What do Bedouin like to play ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. (Nubia– Giza– Cairo) is in the farther south of Egypt.

4. Shabbaba is a (wind– string– wire) instrument.

4. Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

1. traditional- music - lots of - Egypt- folk - has.

....

2. Saidi music - from - play - Folk musicians- Upper Egypt.

....

3. Egypt - is - popular - Nubian music- now - all over.

....

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY words on : Music instruments

oud - string / oboe – wind / like – violin / Bedouin – rebaba

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

6. Complete the dialogue with wordsfrom the box :

done	competition	instrument	Music

Mona : **Do you like listening ?**

Soha : **Yes , I do .**

Mona : **Which music....................do you play ?.**

Soha : **The piano .**

Mona : **Are you a member in ....club at school ?**

Soha : **Yes, I am. We have won in the last...................................**

Lessons 5 & 6

WRITING & Project

New vocabulary :

dancing	الرقص	perform	يؤدي
history	تاريخ	look like	يشبه
link to	يرتبط بـ	fighting	شجار
areas	مناطق	wear	يلبس
colorful	ملون	costumes	ازياء خاصة
lively	مفعم بالحيوية	dark	غامق
Saidi	صعيدي	plain	سادة
musical	موسيقي	brightly-colored	زاهي اللون
dancers	راقصون	patterned	فيه رسومات
stick = Assaya	عصا	cities	مدن
step	يخطو	alongside	بطول
quickly	بسرعة	Suez Canal	قناة السويس
carefully	بحرص	international	عالمي
pattern	نموذج	types	انواع
Tahtib	التحطيب	musicians	موسيقيون
special	خاص	simsimeya	السمسمية
rhythm	إيقاع	tradition	تقليد

*** Read the text about folk dancing in Egypt. Have you seen any of these dances?**



Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to the folk music of different areas.

للرقص الشعبي تاريخ طويل في مصر. وهي مرتبطة بالموسيقى الشعبية من مناطق مختلفة.

Nubian dancing is lively and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm of the music.

الرقص النوبي مفعم بالحيوية والملونة. يحرك الناس أذرعهم وأقدامهم على إيقاع الموسيقى.




***Raqs Assaya** is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The dancers use sticks (Assaya) and step quickly in special patterns. The **Tahtib** is also from the tradition of Saidi music. The dancers carefully perform a dance with sticks in a way that looks like fighting. Dancers wear special costumes. These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned.*

ربما تكون رقصة العصايا أشهر رقصة من تقليد الموسيقى الصعيدي. يستخدم الراقصون العصايا ويتقدمون بسرعة في أنماط خاصة. التحطيب هو أيضا من تقليد الموسيقى الصعيدي. يؤدّي الراقصون رقصة بعناية بالعصي بطريقة تشبه الشجار. يرتدي الراقصون أزياء خاصة. يمكن أن تكون هذه الألوان داكنة وسادة ، أو ذات ألوان زاهية ومنقوشة.

*In the cities alongside the Suez Canal, there are international types of music and dance. Musicians play the **simsimeya**, a Bedouin instrument, as well as drums.*

في المدن الواقعة على طول قناة السويس ، هناك أنواع عالمية من الموسيقى والرقص. يعزف الموسيقيون على السمسمية آلة بدوية بالإضافة إلى الطبول.

**** Read the tip and underline the topic sentence of the text in Exercise 1. Check how the topic sentence is developed :***

- [ ] *using facts about the topic*
- [ ] *using definitions of important words*
- [ ] *using more details about the topic*

**** Read the tip. Find and circle the adjectives in the text :***

When you write a description, use a mixture of adjectives and adverbs to make your writing more interesting.

quickly	famous	colorful	bright	carefully

Adjectives	Adverbs

**** Writing tip !***

*The first sentence (or sentences) of a paragraph is usually called the **topic** or **introduction** sentence. It explains the main idea of the paragraph. The last sentence in a paragraph usually presents a summary of the topic in other words. Topic sentences in paragraphs should be developed with facts, definitions, and details.*

عادة ما تسمى الجملة الأولى (أو الجمل) من الفقرة بجملة الموضوع أو الجملة التمهيدية. فهي تشرح الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة. عادةً ما تقدم الجملة الأخيرة في الفقرة ملخصًا للموضوع بكلمات أخرى. يجب تطوير جمل الموضوع في الفقرات بالحقائق والتعريفات والتفاصيل.

**** Write about a type of music or dance you like. Use adjectives and adverbs to make your text interesting. Remember to develop your topic sentence by adding details, definitions or facts :***

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

PROJECT مشروع

**** Read and match these sections of a tourist information guide to the type of information in that section : دليل المعلومات السياحية***

1. Location الموقع	*a. where a place is in the country.*
2. Geography الجغرافيا	*b. what you can do and see in a place.*
3. Attractions عوامل الجذب	*c. the environment and any natural features*
4. History التاريخ	*d. information about what happened here in the past*
5. Culture الثقافة	*e. traditional art, entertainment, food, and music.*

Make a tourist guide to a place you live.

Luxor

I live in luxor . it's a touist city in the south of Egypt. Luxor has many tourist attractions and mounuments . it has temples like Karnak temple and Luxor temple. There is also the Valley of Kings . It has folk music like the Saidi musical tradition. You can enjoy the River Nile cruise and flying balloons .



Practice Exercises

1. Read and match :

1. Location	a. information about what happened here in the past
2. Geography	b. the environment and any natural features
3. Attractions	c. traditional art, entertainment, food, and music
4. History	d. where a place is in the country
5. Culture	e. what you can do and see in a place

2. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to the folk music of different areas. Nubian dancing is lively and colorful. People move their arms and feet to the rhythm of the music. Raqs Assaya is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The dancers use sticks (Assaya) and step quickly in special patterns. The Tahtib is also from the tradition of Saidi music. The dancers carefully perform a dance with sticks in a way that looks like fighting. Dancers wear special costumes. These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned.

Tick (√) or (X):

1. Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. ( )
2. Nubian dancing is dull and colorful. ( )
3. The dancers use sticks (Assaya) and step slowly . ( )
4. Tahtib is also from the tradition of Saidi music. ( )

3. Supply the missing word from the list :

Musicians national folk alongside

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to the folk music of different areas. In the cities..................... the Suez Canal, there are .... types of music and dance. ....play the simsimeya, a Bedouin instrument, as well as drums.

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

There is a long history of traditional crafts in Egypt. Two of the most popular crafts are Khayameya and carpet making. In the past, tent makers created Khayameya to decorate huge tents for weddings and other family occasions. Khayameya patterns are beautifully designed using differet colors. Today you can buy Khayameya in many traditional stores and markets.

Carpet making is another Egyptians craft. A skilled person can work quickly, but it takes many years to learn how to make an Egyptian carpet. The patterns are bright and colorful and each carpet is made carefully, using Egyptian wool. Qashqai and Shirazi carpets are famous for their complicated patterns in red and blue.

1. In the past , who made Khayameya ? ....
2. What was Khayameya made for ? ....
3. Where can you buy Khayameya ? ....
4. How long does it take to learn how to make an Egyptian carpet?
5. What colors are often used in Egyptian carpets?

Practice Test

A. Listening نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Egypt has lots of traditional folk..........................
   a. dance b. history c. music d. football
2. .... musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music.
   a. Folk b. music c. acting d. fact
3. This type of music uses .... instruments such as violins.
   a. rope b. wire c. thread d. string
4. Singing and .... is also a key part.
   a. kicking b. drumming c. shouting d. hopping

2. Listen and complete :

1. Raqs Assaya is a famous dance from the Saidi..................... tradition.
2. The Tahtib is from the .... of Saidi music.
3. Dancers wear special ....
4. The costumes can be dark and .... and patterned.

B. Reading

3. Read and complete the text with the words from the box :

Folk	colorful	rhythm	dancing

Folk dancing has a long history in Egypt. It is linked to the .... music of different areas. Nubian dancing is lively and .... People move their arms and feet to the ....of the music.

4. Read the following text and answer the question below :

Coral reefs are homes for many other animals, so they are a very important habitat. Tropical fish often have bright colors so they can hide safely in a reef. It is a type of camouflage. The unusual shapes of coral reefs

also give lots of places to hide. The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in Africa and the third largest reef system in the world. It is about 4,000 kilometers long, and covers over 2.000 square kilometers.

A. Choose the correct answer :

1. What sort of fish can hide in a reef ?

....

2. How long is the Red Sea ?

....

B. Answer the following questions :

3. A coral (reef – roof – loaf) is a habitat for sea animals.

4. The Red sea is four (hundred – thousand – million) kilometers long.

The Reader

5. A. Read and write T True or F (False) :

1. Grandfather's eyes were very good. ( )

2. Grandfather's job was a tent maker. He's an engineer. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

3. Grandfather's job was a/an ....

a. engineer b. artisan c. architect d. farmer

4. Grandfather is a .... maker.

a. car b. toy c. shoe d. tent

C. Writing

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Miar .... her umbrella an hour ago.

a. took b. take c. taking d. takes

2. What ....Samy eat yesterday?

a. does b. doing c. did d. do

3. It's my community. It's ....

a. mine b. hers c. yours d. his

4. It's your house. It's ....

a. you b. your c. yours d. his

7. Order the words to make correct sentences :

1. bag - mine - This - is.

....

2. Egypt - has - history - in - Folk dancing - a long.

....

8. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on :

Music

*** Guiding elements:**

(Grandfather – oud / play – well / teach - me / oud – old / like – grandfather)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Listening Text
Lesson 1

A community is a group of people who live and work together in the same area. A community is more than your house, family, or your neighborhood. It is a mixture of people, places, activities, and ideas. My community includes my family, my friends, and my school.

Lesson 3

Egypt is a country with a very long and interesting history. People started to live near the Nile about 9,000 years ago, in 7000 BCE. At first, there were two separate areas. Lower Egypt was in the north, where the Nile joins the sea. Upper Egypt was in the south, where the Nile flows through the deserts of Africa. In about 3200 BCE, one pharaoh, Mena joined these two parts to unite the country of Egypt.

Model exam listening texts

Egypt has lots of traditional folk music. There are different styles from different parts of the country. Folk musicians from Upper Egypt play Saidi music. This type of music uses string instruments such as violins, and wind instruments such as the oboe. Singing and drumming is also a key part.

Listen and complete :

Raqs Assaya is probably the most famous dance from the Saidi musical tradition. The dancers use sticks (Assaya) and step quickly in special patterns. The Tahtib is also from the tradition of Saidi music. The dancers carefully perform a dance with sticks in a way that looks like fighting. Dancers wear special costumes. These can be dark and plain, or bright-colored and patterned.

Review 1

NON-FICTION READER:

CORAL REEFS الشعب المرجانية



*** Read and listen. What is a coral reef ? Choose the best answer :**

a. a brightly colored plant

b. a large area of plants and animals

3. invertebrates that grow slowly and don't move

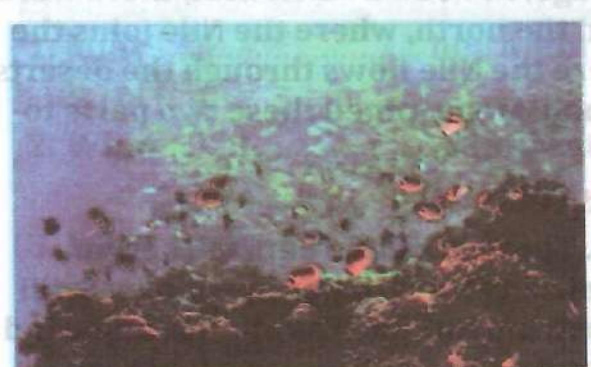


What are coral reefs? They look like they are made of plants, but this is wrong. Coral reefs are made of thousands of tiny invertebrates, called polyps. They have a hard exoskeleton, and they don't move - they stay in the same place all the time.

ما هي الشعاب المرجانية؟ تبدو وكأنها مصنوعة من النباتات ، لكن هذا خطأ. تتكون الشعاب المرجانية من آلاف اللافقاريات الصغيرة ، والتي تسمى البوليبات. لديهم هيكل خارجي صلب ، ولا يتحركون - يبقون في نفس المكان طوال الوقت.

Different species of polyps grow into different shapes and sizes, but they all grow very slowly. They can sometimes grow for more than ten thousand years.

تنمو فصائل مختلفة من الحيوانات المائية البسيطة إلى أشكال وأحجام مختلفة ، لكنها تنمو جميعها ببطء شديد جدا. يمكن أن تنمو في بعض الأحيان لأكثر من عشرة آلاف سنة.



We think coral reefs have very bright colors. However, most coral polyps don't have a color. They have clear bodies and their exoskeletons are white. The color comes from tiny algae that live inside the polyps. It is their bright colors that we can see. In a small part of a coral reef, there are millions of these tiny organisms.

نعتقد أن ألوان الشعاب المرجانية زاهية للغاية. ومع ذلك ، فإن معظم السلائل المرجانية ليس لها لون. أجسادهم صافية وهياكلهم الخارجية بيضاء. يأتي اللون من الطحالب الصغيرة التي تعيش داخل الحيوانات المائية البسيطة. إنها ألوانها الزاهية التي يمكننا رؤيتها. في جزء صغير من الشعاب المرجانية ، يوجد الملايين من هذه الكائنات الدقيقة.



Coral polyps can live in all the oceans around the world, in very cold water and in warm seas. They only grow together and make coral reefs in warm water. The water must be shallow too, because the reefs need sunlight to live and to grow.



يمكن أن تعيش السلائل المرجانية في جميع المحيطات حول العالم ، في مياه شديدة البرودة وفي البحار الدافئة. هم فقط ينمون معًا ويصنعون الشعاب المرجانية في الماء الدافئ. يجب أن تكون المياه ضحلة أيضًا ، لأن الشعاب المرجانية تحتاج إلى ضوء الشمس لتعيش وتنمو .



Coral reefs are homes for many other animals, so they are a very important habitat. Tropical fish often have bright colors so they can hide safely in a reef. It is a type of camouflage. The unusual shapes of coral reefs also give lots of places to hide.

تعد الشعاب المرجانية موطنًا للعديد من الحيوانات الأخرى ، لذا فهي موطن مهم جدًا. غالبًا ما تتميز الأسماك الاستوائية بألوان زاهية حتى تتمكن من الاختباء بأمان في الشعاب المرجانية. إنه نوع من التمويه. توفر الأشكال غير العادية للشعاب المرجانية أيضًا الكثير من الأماكن للاختباء.

The Red Sea coral reef is the largest coral reef system in Africa and the third largest reef system in the world. It is about 4,000 kilometers long, and covers over 2.000 square kilometers.

الشعاب المرجانية في البحر الأحمر هي أكبر نظام للشعاب المرجانية في إفريقيا وثالث أكبر نظام للشعاب المرجانية في العالم. يبلغ طوله حوالي 4000 كيلومتر ، ويغطي أكثر من 2.000 كيلومتر مربع.

Practice Exercises

1. Read again and answer :

1. Why do coral reefs have bright colors?
....
2. Why do coral reefs need sunlight?
....
3. Why do tropical fish live in coral reefs?
....

2. Read and match :

1	exoskeleton	a	not deep; in the sea or a river, the water doesn't go down very far
2	algae	b	no color; you can see through it
3	organism	c	a skeleton that is on the outside of an invertebrate's body
4	clear	d	very simple organisms that live in water
5	polyp	e	a living animal or plant

6.	***shallow***	***f***	***a very small and simple creature that lives in the sea***

Tip!

Algae is a plural word. Algae الطحالب live inside coral polyps.

3.Look, read and circle a or b :

1. **a** ***Coral polyps have a clear exoskeleton.***
   b ***Coral polyps have a skeleton which can be different colors.***
2. **a** ***All species of polyps look the same in a coral reef.***
   b ***Different species of polyps are a variety of shapes and sizes.***
3. **a** ***Coral reefs can grow in deep or shallow water.***
   b ***Coral reefs grow in shallow water because they need sunlight.***

4.Read. What is coral bleaching? اقرأ. ما هو ابيضاض المرجان؟



At the moment, the seas and oceans on Earth are getting warmer. This is because of global warming.

في الوقت الحالي ، تزداد درجة حرارة البحار والمحيطات على الأرض. هذا بسبب الاحتباس الحراري.

When the water temperature rises, the algae inside the coral polyps leave. The algae give the coral reef its bright colors. So, when the algae leave, the reef is pale and white. This is called coral bleaching.

عندما ترتفع درجة حرارة الماء ، تغادر الطحالب داخل الحيوانات المائية البسيطة المرجانية. تعطي الطحالب للشعاب المرجانية ألوانها الزاهية. لذلك ، عندما تغادر الطحالب ، تكون الشعاب المرجانية شاحبة وبيضاء. وهذا ما يسمى ابيضاض المرجان.

Coral bleaching can also happen when there is pollution, too much sunlight, or not enough water. When a reef loses its color, the coral dies, and the animals that live in the reef cannot stay there.

يمكن أن يحدث تبيض المرجان أيضًا عندما يكون هناك تلوث أو كثرة ضوء الشمس أو عدم وجود ماء كافٍ. عندما تفقد الشعاب المرجانية لونها يموت المرجان ولا تستطيع الحيوانات التي تعيش في الشعاب البقاء هناك.





In 2020, scientists discovered that some coral reefs in the Red Sea can survive changes in temperature. They are the only types of coral in the world that can do this. The water of the Red Sea is warmer than other seas, so the coral in the Red Sea does not have the same problem with coral bleaching. Scientists hope that they can use the Red Sea coral to protect other coral reefs around the world.

في عام 2020 ، اكتشف العلماء أن بعض الشعاب المرجانية في البحر الأحمر يمكنها تحمل التغيرات في درجات الحرارة. هي الأنواع الوحيدة من الشعاب المرجانية في العالم التي يمكنها القيام بذلك. مياه البحر الأحمر أكثر دفئا من البحار الأخرى ، لذا فإن الشعاب المرجانية في البحر الأحمر لا تعاني من نفس المشكلة مع ابيضاض المرجان. يأمل العلماء أن يتمكنوا من استخدام مرجان البحر الأحمر لحماية الشعاب المرجانية الأخرى حول العالم.

To protect coral reefs we also need to have less pollution in our oceans. We must also work together to reduce global warming. It's important to protect the Red Sea coral reef and other coral reefs around the world.

لحماية الشعاب المرجانية ، نحتاج أيضًا إلى تقليل التلوث في محيطاتنا. يجب علينا أيضًا العمل معًا للحد من ظاهرة الاحتباس الحراري. من المهم حماية الشعاب المرجانية في البحر الأحمر والشعاب المرجانية الأخرى حول العالم.

Read and answer :

1. *What causes coral bleaching?*

....

2. *Why is coral bleaching a problem?*

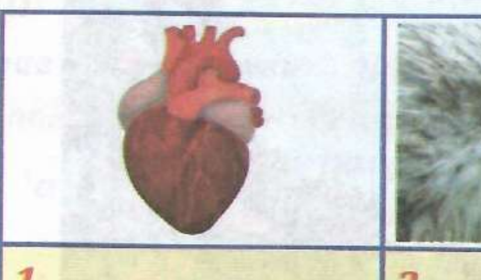
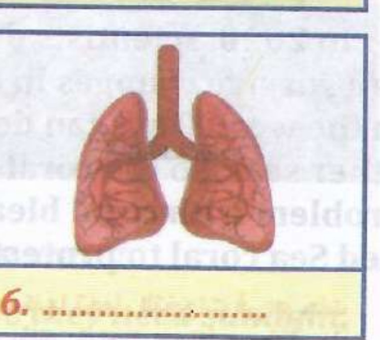
....

3. *Why are the Red Sea coral reefs different?*

....

1. Look, choose and write :

beak	fur	heart	lungs	scales	skeleton

		
1.	2.	3. ....
		
4.	5.	6. ....

2. Read and sort : اقرأ و رتب :

bat	bird	crab	fish	grasshopper	jellyfish	spider	turtle

Vertebrates	Invertebrates

3. Read and answer (Yes or No) :

1. A vertebrate is an animal without a backbone.	
2. There are three main parts of the history of ancient Egypt.	
3. Lower Egypt is in the south.	
4. We use our digestive system when we breathe.	
5. Reptiles are cold-blooded.	
6. When we exercise, our heart beats more slowly.	

4. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the appropriate verb:

1. We move lots of different muscles when we ....games such as tennis or football.
2. Our brain.........................everything we do.
3. I ....tired after exercise.
4. We ....our ears for hearing.
5. The human body ....about five liters of blood.
6. Our body ....amazing things !

5. Write sentences. Use the correct form of the verb and the adjective:

1. an ostrich / be / big / than / a bee hummingbird / .
....
2. an elephant / be / small / than / a blue whale / .
....
3. snails / be / slow / than / dragonflies / .
....
4. be / eagles / fast / than / mice / ?
....

a. b. c.

6. Read and complete. Choose a, b or c :

The River Nile 1 was very important when Egypt developed as a country. It 2. ....twice a year and this 3. ....the land fertile. There 4.......................three seasons of farming in Egypt - flooding season, growing season and harvest. The rulers of Ancient Egypt 5.......................the River Nile along all the area where boats 6.......................sail on it, so Egypt 7 ....a very powerful country.

	a	b	c
1.	a be	b was	c were
2.	a flooded	b flooding	c floods
3.	a making	b make	c made
4.	a was	b is	c were
5.	a controlled	b control	c controls
6.	a can	b could	c can't
7.	a become	b became	c becomes

7. Look, read and complete :

code	drumming	instruments	invertebrate	primary
~~senses~~	shells	string	touch	warm

a. We don't understand everything the brain does, but it controls our 1. **senses** *, memories and how we speak.*

b. The biggest group of animals on land is the 2. .... group. These animals don't have a backbone, but some have hard 3. ....for protection.

c. Traditional folk musicians in Egypt play lots of different 4. .... Saidi music comes from Upper Egypt. It uses wind and 5. .... instruments. Clapping and 6. ....is an important part of Nubian music.

d. Braille is a 7. ....which uses combinations of dots to represent letters, number, punctuation marks or whole words. People who are blind or have difficulty seeing can use this to read. They use 8. .... instead of sight.

e. There are three 9. .... colors: red, yellow and blue. We make secondary colors by mixing these three colors together. Colors such as red, orange and yellow are 10. .... Colors such as blue and green are cold.

8. Read again and answer :

1. What controls our memories?

....

2. What is the same about all invertebrates?

....

3. What is special about Nubian dancing?

....

4. What do people touch when they read Braille?

....

5. How many primary colors are there?

....

Unit 4 City and country
المدينة و الريف

In this unit I will ...

- compare life in the city and in the country.
- form and use regular and irregular plural nouns.
- read about crafts and heritage industries.
- use subordinating conjunctions in sentences.
- multiply and divide numbers.
- add and subtract fractions.
- plan smart growth for a city.

Scope and Sequence

Vocabulary	:	places: city, congestion, densely populated, sparsely populated, inhabitant, isolated, metropolitan, pedestrian, rural, services, traditional, urban, village irregular plurals: babies, buffaloes, children, geese, men, people, potatoes, sheep, tomatoes, women craft: artisan, carpet, dye, spin, warp, yarn
Language	:	Every time I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make just one carpet. My grandma took me to a workshop so that I could learn about this craft. These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes, although some other workshops use synthetic dyes.
Reading	:	A text about cities and villages . A text about visiting a carpet workshop; a text about a city
Writing	:	Sentences with subordinating conjunctions; a text about your city; a description of a design
Speaking	:	Describing where you live
Listening	:	Descriptions of a city and a village; an interview about different places
Life skills	:	Creativity: design a new area of smart growth for a city
Values	:	Curiosity / Objectivity
Issues	:	Citizenship / Sustainable development
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	:	Social studies: places in town; giving directions; traditional crafts Math: multiplying and dividing numbers; adding and subtracting fractions Art: traditional crafts

Lesson 1

Rural and urban places الاماكن الريفية والحضرية

مكتظ بالسكان	قليل السكان	المشاة
densely populated	sparsely populated	pedestrians

ازدحام	منعزل	مدينة	قرية
congestion	isolated	city	village

New vocabulary :

traditional	تقليدي	traffic jam	زحام مروري
inhabitants	سكان	close to	قريب من
Greater Cairo	القاهرة الكبري	busy	مزدحم
metropolitan	عاصمي	careful	حريص
archeologist	عالم آثار	rural	ريفي
desert	صحراء	workshops	ورش
services	خدمات	urban	حضري

Definitions

pedestrian	a person who is walking, especially in an area where vehicles go. مشاة الطريق
isolated	not near to other places. منعزل
congestion	The (traffic) congestion in the city gets even worse during the summer. ازدحام
metropolitan	relating to a large city. عاصمي/ مرتبط بالعاصمة

Important Expressions

want to	يريد ان	a lot of	كثير من
tell about	يخبر عن	Hi there	أهلاً
live in	يعيش في	close to	قريب من




Reading text

* Listen and read :


Fareeda

Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants , so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion . If you are a pedestrian , you have to be very careful.

مرحبًا ، اسمي فريدة وأريد أن أخبرك عن المكان الذي أعيش فيه. اعيش فى القاهرة الكبرى. إنها منطقة حضرية ومكتظة بالسكان. هناك أكثر من 20 مليون نسمة ، لذا فهي مكان مزدحم للغاية. هناك الكثير من السيارات وبالتالي هناك ازدحام. إذا كنت من المشاة فعليك توخي الحذر الشديد.

Zein

Hi there. I'm Zein. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely populated - only about 700 people live here. It's also a very traditional place. It's in the desert so it's an isolated place, too. We have a lot of services close to my family's home though, like shops , workshops , and my school.

أهلا. انا زين. سأخبركم عن قريتي. إنها ذات كثافة سكانية منخفضة - يعيش هنا حوالي 700 شخص فقط. إنه أيضًا مكان تقليدي جدًا. إنه في الصحراء لذا فهو مكان منعزل أيضًا. لدينا الكثير من الخدمات بالقرب من منزل عائلتي ، مثل المتاجر والورش ومدرستي.

* Did you know ?

* More people live in rural areas than urban areas in Egypt.

يعيش عدد أكبر من الناس في المناطق الريفية أكثر من المناطق الحضرية في مصر.

* The oldest city in Egypt is probably Fayoum. Archeologists say that people started living there more than 6,000 years ago.

من المحتمل ان تكون الفيوم اقدم مدينة في مصر حيث يقول علماء الاثار ان الناس بدات تعيش هناك منذ اكثر من 6000 سنة.

1. Circle the correct word to complete the sentences : SB

1. Fareeda lives in a rural/an urban environment. There are / aren't a lot of inhabitants. The population is sparse / dense.
2. Zein lives in a rural / an urban environment. There are / aren't a lot of inhabitants. The population is sparse / dense.





Practice Exercises

1. Listen and complete : نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. Giza is a metropolitan ....
2. Giza is a .... populated city .
3. You should be careful because of ....jam.
4. The .... and Sphinx are ancient and famous in Giza.

1. Complete the dialogue with words in the box :

services - densely - Greater Cairo - inhabitants

Zein : Where do you live?
fareeda : I live in ....
Zein : Is it sparsely or ....populated?
fareeda : It's densely populated .
Zein : How many ....are there ?
fareeda : There are about 20 millions live in it.
Zein : What services are there?
fareeda : There are shops , schools and clubs .

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. I want to tell you (on – at – about) my city.
2. Greater Cairo is a (metropolitan – polar – bell) area.
3. A metropolitan is a (sparsely – densely – more) populated.
4. There are more than 20 million (habitat – inhabit – inhabitants) in Cairo.
5. There are a lot of cars so there's (moving – congestion – design).
6. A (production – pedestrian – pollution) are people who walk in the street.
7. Be very (care – carefully – careful) when you cross the road.
8. My village is (densely – sparsely – crowded) populated.
9. My village is a (traditional – modern – new) place. There is an old style of life in it.
10. The desert is an (ideal – isolated – island) place. No one lives there.
11. We must have lots of (services – saliva – solid) in my town like shops and workshops.

3. Rearrange the following words :

1. are - cars - the - city - There- in - a lot of.

....

2. village- have - a lot of - We- in my - services.

....

3. populated- Cairo - is - Greater- densely.

....

4. Fill in the spaces from the list :

workshops traditional isolated densely

I'm Zein. I'm going to tell you about my village. It's sparsely-populated - only about 700 people live here. It's also a very .... place. It's in the desert so it's an ....place, too. We have a lot of services close to my family's home though, like shops , ... , and my school.

5. Read and answer the questions :

Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants , so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion . If you are a pedestrian , you have to be very careful.

Tick (√) or (X) :

1. **Fareeda lives in Smaller Cairo.** ( )
2. **Greater Cairo is a metropolitan area .** ( )
3. **Greater Cairo is sparsely populated.** ( )
4. **Pedestrian should be very careful.** ( )
5. **There are less than 20 million inhabitants in Greater Cairo.** ( )

6. *Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : Cario*

city - big / like – city / lots – buildings / densely – population / lots - services

....

....

....

....

....

....

Lesson 2 Language

New vocabulary :

animals	حيوانات	buffaloes	جاموس	traditional	تقليدي
onions	بصل	donkeys	حمير	home	بيت
dates	بلح	family	اسرة	women	نساء
potatoes	بطاطس	street	شارع	sisters	اخوات
grow	ينمو	lucky	محظوظ	grandma	جدة
tomatoes	طماطم	might	ربما	grandpa	جد
farmer	فلاح	beautiful	جميل	babies	اطفال رضع
village	قرية	Egyptian	مصري	because	لأن
grow up	يكبر	geese	اوز	grown up	كبير سنا
sheep	خراف	river	نهر	life	حياة

Definitions

buffaloes	*a large animal of the cattle family, with long curved horns* قرون . جاموس
traditional	*belonging to the customs for a long time without changing.* تقليدي

* Read about Waleed's life :



My name's Waleed and I live in a small village on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes. There are some donkeys in my village, but my family doesn't have one now. You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese on the river.

اسمي وليد وأنا أعيش في قرية صغيرة على النيل. والدي مزارع. هو يزرع الطماطم والبطاطس والتمر والبصل. لدينا بعض الحيوانات أيضًا. هناك ستة أغنام واثنان من الجاموس. هناك بعض الحمير في قريتي ، لكن عائلتي ليس لديها حمار الآن. يمكنك رؤية القطط في الشارع وإذا كنت محظوظًا ، فقد ترى بعض الأوز المصري الجميل على النهر.

My family lives in a traditional home. There are seven people living in it. There are two men in my family - my dad and my grandpa - and two women - my mom and my grandma. And of course, there are some children too! I have two sisters, but there aren't any babies because we're all grown up. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

تعيش عائلتي في منزل تقليدي. هناك سبعة أشخاص يعيشون فيه. هناك رجلان في عائلتي - والدي وجدي – وسيدتان - أمي وجدتي. وبالطبع ، هناك بعض الأطفال أيضًا! لدي أختان ، لكن ليس هناك أطفال لأننا كبرنا جميعًا. هل لديك أي اخوة او اخوات؟

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Ahmed lives in a .... village on the Nile.

a. big b. small c. macro d. micro

2. Ahmed's dad is a ....

a. vet b. teacher c. doctor d. farmer

1. In the village, there are ....sheep.

a. ten b. none c. nine d. seven

1. We can see .... in a small village on the river.

a. ducks b. geese c. ducks and geese d. birds

2. Read and complete the text with the words below :

pedestrian	cars	densely	busy

I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and .... populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants, so it's a very ....place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion. If you are a .... , you have to be very careful.

3. Choose the correct answer :

1. He grows food on the farm. He's a (engineer – farmer – baker).
2. (Tomatoes – Potatoes – Buffaloes) are red.
3. A (cat – donkey – buffalo) is a large animal that gives us milk.
4. Onions are (animals – vegetables – fruits).
5. A (donkey – sheep – goat) is an animal that carry heavy things.
6. If you are (luck – lack – lucky) , you will see geese on the lake.
7. (Geese – Goats – Sheep) are beautiful birds that are on water.
8. "Traditional" means (new – modern – old).
9. We haven't babies because we're all grown (in – of – up) .

4. Read the passage and answer the following questions :

Waleed's family lives in a traditional home. There are seven people living in it. There are two men in his family - his dad and his grandpa - and two women - his mom and his grandma. And of course, there are some children too! He has two sisters, but there aren't any babies because they're all grown up. Do you have any brothers or sisters?

Choose the correct Answer :

1. My family live in a (new – traditional – modern) .
2. My family has (six – four - seven) people .
3. My family has (five – three - nine) children .
4. My family has (none – two - one) babies .
5. There are (three – two - five) men in the family .





Grammar

Plural Nouns جمع الاسماء

1. Regular nouns , we add (-s) at the end of it.

الاسماء المنتظمة نضيف حرف (s) في نهايتها .

brother	brothers	book	books	girl	girls

- My **brothers** are very kind.
- These **girls** speak English well.

2. Noun ending in (s / ss / sh / ch / o / x or z), we add (-es) :

اذا انتهي الاسم المفرد ب (s / ss / sh / ch / o / x / z) نضيف حرف (es) في نهاية الاسم المفرد ليصبح جمع .

bus	buses	watch	watches	dish	dishes
buffalo	buffaloes	box	boxes	fox	foxes

- There are many **buses** in the city.
- *They have a lot of **buffaloes** on the farm .*

3. Noun ending in (consanant + y), we remove (y) and add (-ies) :

اذا انتهي الاسم المفرد بحرف (y) وقبلة حرف ساكن نحذف الـ (y) ونضيف (ies) في نهاية الاسم المفرد ليصبح جمع .

baby	babies	lady	ladies	city	cities

- There are many **cities** in Egypt .
- We should look after our **babies**.

3. Noun ending in (vowel + y), we (-s) :

اذا انتهي الاسم المفرد بحرف (y) وقبلة حرف متحرك نضيف (s) في نهاية الاسم المفرد.

donkey	donkeys	boy	boys	toy	toys

- Mazen bought many toys.
- Some boys are clever at music.

Irregular plural الاسماء الشاذة بالجمع

يجب حفظ الاسماء التي تجمع بطريقة غير منتظمة :

man	رجل	men	رجال	woman	امراة	women	نساء
ox	ثور	oxen	ثيران	child	طفل	children	اطفال
foot	قدم	feet	اقدام	tooth	سنة	teeth	اسنان
mouse	فأر	mice	فئيران	goose	اوزة	geese	اوز

بعض الاسماء تعامل مفرد وجمع مثل :

fish	سمكة / اسماك	sheep	خروف / اغنام	deer	غزال / غزلان





لاحظ ان : ياتي قبل الاسم الجمع (these / those / Some / all / many)
ياتي الفعل بعد الاسم الجمع بدون اضافة حرف s (are / were / have)

Practice Exercises

1. Pratice Exercises :

1. This cat is small. (These)
2. There is one boy in the shop. (three)
3. My uncle has one child. (two)
4. There is a man in the room. (are)
5. We have a cat in the street. (some)

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. I've got some (geese – cat – dog) on my farm.
2. The farmers grow a lot of onions and (vegetables – banana – apple) .
3. There are some (donkeys – train – metro) in the village.
4. They have three young (gosling - goslings – tree) .
5. The plural of "goose" is (gooses – geese – goslings).
6. The singular of children is (child – man – woman).
7. All (men – man – woman) should work hard.
8. There are three (buffalo – buffaloes – cat) on the farm.
9. Dogs (am – is – are) clever animals .
10. Cats (has – have - is) soft fur .

3. Write the plural form of the nouns in the correct column :

baby	brother	buffalo	child	date	donkey	goose	man
person	mountain	potato	sheep	sister	woman	tomato	city

Regular		Irregular	

4. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : A farmer

grandpa - farmer / grow – food / keep – animals / geese – beautiful / lots - hens

....
....
....
....





Lesson 3 Language

السداة	خيط مصبوغ	يغزل	صبغة	سجادة
warp	dyed yarn	spin	dye	carpet

New vocabulary :

crafts	حرف يدوية	wool	صوف
artisans	حرفيون	dry	يجفف
workshop	ورشة	bright colors	الوان زاهية
spinning	يغزل	prefer	يفضل
weaving	ينسج / يحيك	dark colors	الوان غامقة
weave	ينسج	natural	طبيعي
yarn	خيط نسيج	vegetables	خضراوات
loom	نول	synthetic dyes	صبغة صناعية
geometric	هندسي	guide	مرشد / دليل
patterns	رسومات	explain	يشرح
structure	هيكل	remember	يتذكر
machine	آلة	pick out	يختار
collect	يجمع	wondering	يتسائل
skill	مهارة	different	مختلف
work	عمل	add	يضيف

Definitions

warp	a device for weaving. السداة (الة غزل)
dye	a substance used to change the color of something. صبغة
artisans	a person who does skilled work with his or her hands. حرفيون
geometric	describes a pattern made up of shapes such as squares, triangles or rectangles هندسي
loom	piece of equipment on which thread is woven into cloth. نول (غزل)





Reading text

* *Read the text and number the pictures :*

Visiting a Carpet Workshop زيارة ورشة سجاد



Last summer I really wanted to learn about traditional Egyptian crafts. So, my grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop so that I could learn about this craft. The guide explained how the artisans make the carpets while we watched them weave.

في الصيف الماضي كنت أرغب حقًا في التعرف على الحرف التقليدية المصرية. لذلك ، أخذتني جدتي إلى ورشة الغزل والنسيج حتى أتمكن من التعرف على هذه الحرفة. شرح المرشد كيف يصنع الحرفيون السجاد بينما كنا نشاهدهم وهم ينسجون.

First, they collect the wool from sheep. They have to clean, wash, and dry the wool before they can use it. The artisans spin the wool to make it into yarn after they clean it. Then, they need to dye the yarn - that is how it gets its color. I think the bright colors are the most beautiful ones even though some people prefer dark colors. These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes, although some other workshops use synthetic dyes. My grandma and I like the natural vegetable dyes as they are more traditional.

أولاً ، يجمعون الصوف من الأغنام. يجب عليهم تنظيف الصوف وغسله وتجفيفه قبل أن يتمكنوا من استخدامه. يقوم الحرفيون بغزل الصوف لتحويله إلى خيوط بعد تنظيفه. يحتاجون إلى صبغ الخيط بعد ذلك - هكذا يحصل على لونه. أعتقد أن الألوان الزاهية هي الأجمل رغم أن بعض الناس يفضلون الألوان الداكنة. يستخدم هؤلاء الحرفيون الأصباغ النباتية الطبيعية فقط ، على الرغم من أن بعض الورش الأخرى تستخدم الأصباغ الاصطناعية. أنا وجدتي نحب الأصباغ النباتية الطبيعية لأنها أكثر تقليدية.

So, now I guess you're wondering how they dye the wool. Well, I learned that different plants and roots are first grown in a rural village. Then they use these plants and roots to make beautiful dyes to color the wool. They have to boil the yarn with the dyes, and then let it dry. As soon as the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.

لذا ، أعتقد أنك تتساءل الآن كيف يصبغون الصوف. حسنًا ، علمت أن النباتات والجذور المختلفة تزرع لأول مرة في قرية ريفية. ثم يستخدمون هذه النباتات والجذور لصنع أصباغ جميلة لتلوين الصوف. يجب عليهم غلي الخيط باستخدام الأصباغ ، ثم تركه يجف. بمجرد أن يجف الخيط ، يمكنهم استخدامه لنسج السجادة.

Before the artisans can weave the carpets, they have to make the warp. The warp is the structure of the carpet. They make the warp using spun Egyptian cotton. Later, they use the warp and the dyed wool to make beautiful carpets. The artisans make the carpets by hand using a

machine called a loom. They add the different colored yarn to make geometric patterns.

قبل أن يتمكن الحرفيون من نسج السجاد ، عليهم أن يصنعوا السداة. السداة هو هيكل السجادة. يصنعون السداة باستخدام القطن المصري المغزول. في وقت لاحق ، يستخدمون السداة والصوف المصبوغ لصنع سجاد جميل. يصنع الحرفيون السجاد يدويًا باستخدام آلة تسمى النول. يضيفون الخيوط الملونة المختلفة لعمل رسومات هندسية.

My grandma let me pick out a carpet for my bedroom. Every time I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make just one carpet.

سمحت لي جدتي أن أختار سجادة لغرفة نومي. في كل مرة أنظر اليها ، أتذكر مقدار العمل والمهارة اللازمة لصنع سجادة واحدة فقط.

Practice Exercises

1. Read and complete the text with words from the box :

artists traditional workshop artisans

Last summer my grandma took me to a spinning and weaving .... so that I could learn about this craft. I really wanted to learn about .... Egyptian crafts. So, The guide explained how the .... make the carpets .

2. Read and complete the text with words from the box :

yarn dark bright dry

First, the artisans collect the wool from sheep. They have to clean, wash, and .... the wool. Then , they spin the wool to make it into .... after they clean it. They need to dye the yarn. I think the .... colors are the most beautiful ones even though some people prefer dark colors.

3. Choose the correct word :

1. **(Crafts – Cafes – Caves) are things that are made by using hands.**
2. **A (sporting – spinning – spotting) workshop makes nice clothes.**
3. **(Waving – Warning – Weaving) means to make cloth from threads.**
4. **The (guide – goat – gap) explained how carpets are made.**
5. **The (artists – actors – artisans) make carpets.**
6. **Artisans collect the wool from the (geese – sheep – ducks).**
7. **Artisans should clean and (dry – die – dig) the wool they can use it.**
8. **The artisans (spoke –spin– spread) the wool.**
9. **They spin the wool to make (yards – yaks – yarns).**
10. **(Synthetic – Sports – Space) dyes are made from different colors.**
11. **Plants and roots are used to make beautiful (lies – dyes – cries).**
12. **Before weaving a carpet, the artisans have to make the (rib – wrap – rob).**
13. **They use the wrap from spinning Egyptian (cotton – wood– metal).**







14. The artisans use the (moon – mood – loom) to make carpets.
15. They add (digital – letters – geometric) patterns on the carpet.

4. Rearrange the following sentence :

1. collect - They - the - from - wool - sheep
✓ ....
2. natural - I - dyes - the - like - vegetable
✓ ....
3. weave - The - can - the - artisans - carpets.
✓ ....

5. Read the passage then answer the questions :

Before the artisans can weave the carpets, they have to make the warp. The warp is the structure of the carpet. They make the warp using spun Egyptian cotton. Later, they use the warp and the dyed wool to make beautiful carpets. The artisans make the carpets by hand using a machine called a loom. They add the different colored yarn to make geometric patterns.

Answer the following questions :

1. What is the wrap ?
....
2. What do the artisans use to make the wrap ?
....

Choose the correct answer ?

Artisans used colored yarn to make (math - geometric – Arabic) pattern.
To make beautiful carpets , they (die – lie – dye) the wool.

6. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) on : Making carpets

Guiding words :

wool - sheep – wash – dye – spin - loom

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....





Grammar

The subordinating conjunctions الروابط الثانوية

1. after بعد

يأتي بعدها وقت او مكان او طلب

1. Shall we go for a walk **after** breakfast?
2. Some people believe in life **after** death.
3. Her name came **after** mine on the list.
4. There's a good film on the day **after** tomorrow.

2. before قبل

في أو خلال وقت قبل (الشيء المذكور)

✓ You should always wash your hands **before** meals.
✓ **Before** leaving , he said goodbye to each of them.
✓ She's always up **before** dawn.
✓ **Before** he could reach the door, she quickly closed it.

3. as soon as بمجرد ان

في نفس الوقت أو بعد وقت قصير جدا

- **As soon as** I saw her, I knew there was something wrong.
- ✓ I ran away as soon as I saw the snake.

4. while بينما

خلال ذلك الوقت ، أو في نفس الوقت

- I read it **while** you were drying your hair.
- **While** I was in Italy , I went to see Alessandro.
- I thought I heard him come in **while** we were having dinner.

5. even though = although على الرغم من

- **Even though** he left school at 16, he still managed to become a doctor.
- She walked home by herself **although** she knew that it was dangerous.
- He decided to go **although** I begged him not to.

6. so that لكي

بهدف تحقيق شيء ما

- He came home early **so that** he could see the children.
- I agreed to her suggestion **so that** I could not upset her.

7. Every time كل مرة

اعتدت أن أقول إنك دائمًا ما تحب أو تفضل شيئًا معينًا

- ***Every time** I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make a carpet.*



Practice Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

1. I go to the swimming pool (so that – after – before) I could learn how to swim.
2. The artisans dry wool (after – before – although) they use it.
3. As (soon – time – that) as I arrive home, I have a shower.
4. I have lunch (before – as soon–after) I have breakfast.
5. (Every time –Although – So that) I look at the picture, I remember myself in the kindergarten.
6. I listen to music (although – as soon as – while) I am studying.
7. I say thank you (before – after – while) you give me your pen.
8. I do my homework (so that – although – even though) I could pass the exam.
9. Mona couldn't eat (after – before – although) she is hungry.
10. The parents watched their children (while– although – even though) they were playing in the park.
11. We'll come home by bus (although – after – while) we've been to town.
12. I finished my homework (after – before – even though) I was tired and had a headache.
13. Jasmine is studying English (although – after – so that) she become a journalist.
14. We had to chop the vegetables (after –before –while) we cooked them.
15. Dina ran upstairs to see her little sister (while – even though – as soon as) she got home.
16. (Every time – Although – Even though) I go to Alexandria, I remember my wonderful holiday there.
17. They ran inside (as soon as – although – though) it started to rain.
18. We help Mom in the kitchen (while – after – soon) we've had dinner.
19. I watched the football match (after – although – before) I don't like sports.
20. The audience didn't have to wait long (though – before – while) the concert started.
21. Dad bought a laptop (so that – although – before) he could work at home sometimes.
22. My little sister dances (as soon as – although –every time) she hears this song.
23. Retal loves figs (although – every time – after) Malak prefers dates.
24. I study hard (although – so that – though) I get high grades.
25. I always wash my hands (before – while – soon as) I have my meal.
26. (Before – As soon as – After) I went to the club, I met my friends.
27. I opened the door (after – while – as soon as) the doorbell rang.



2. Complete the sentences so that they're true for you :

1. I do my homework so that...

2. ....while the teacher is talking.

3. I say thank you after..

4. ....as soon as I get home from school.

3. Use the subordinating conjunctions in the box to complete the sentences.

after	*although*	*As soon as*	*before*
even though	*Every time*	*so that*	*while*

1. My grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop** so that **I could learn about this craft.

2. The guide explained how the artisans make the carpet .... we watched them weave.

3. They have to clean, wash, and dry the wool ....they can use it.

4. The artisans spin the wool to make it into yarn........................they clean it.

5. I think the bright colors are the most beautiful ones ....some people prefer dark colors.

6. These artisans only use natural vegetable dyes,..............................some other workshops use synthetic dyes.

7. ....the yarn is dry, they can use it to weave a carpet.

8. ....I look at it, I remember how much work and skill it takes to make a carpet.

4. Match the sentence halves :

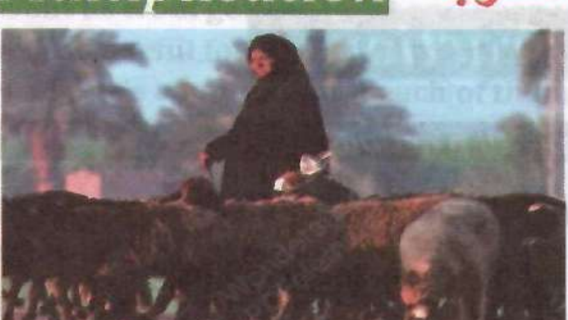
1	*Dad finished all his work*	a	*we travelled to Hurghada.*
2	*She refused to have dinner with us*	b	*although she was hungry.*
3	*Aser followed his teacher's advice*	c	*even though I was tired.*
4	*My mother watched us*	d	*before I go to bed.*
5	*I telephoned the police*	e	*so that he could do well in school.*
6	*I always do my homework*	f	*as soon as I saw the thief.*
7	*After we took our vacation,*	g	*while we were playing in the garden.*




Lesson 4

Math

Multiplication الضرب



1. There are 15 farmers in Lama's village. Each farmer has 35 sheep. How many sheep are in Lama's village?

$15 \times 35 = 525$

2. There are 21 weavers working in a weaving workshop. Each weaver can make 24 carpets each year. How many carpets does the workshop produce each year?

$21 \times 24 =$ ....

3. Hany's family has 36 geese. Each goose has 8 babies, called goslings. How many goslings are there?

.... X .... = ...

Division القسمة

1. There are 48 children in Sherif's class. His teacher wants the children to work on a project in groups of 6. How many groups do the children have to make?

$48 \div 6 = 8$

2. Amira's hens laid 240 eggs. She wants to sell the eggs at the market. If they can put 6 eggs in each box, how many boxes do they need?

.... ÷ .... = ...

3. Amir grew 693 kilos of potatoes. He can put 3 kilos of potatoes in each sack. How many sacks does he need?

.... ÷ .... = ...

4. The potters made 6,342 pots last year. They sold the pots at 6 different markets. How many pots did they sell at each market?

.... ÷ .... = ...

A fraction الكسر

** Answer this problem with fractions :*



The children are going to spend $\frac{1}{4}$ of the class reading in English, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the class speaking in English, and $\frac{1}{2}$ of the class watching a movie. How much of the class will they spend on reading and speaking in English?

....

....

....

** Extra challenge ! :*



Nagwa has a large loaf of bread. If she gives $\frac{1}{4}$ of the loaf to her grandparents, and $\frac{1}{2}$ to her parents, how much of the bread does she have left?

....

....

Practice Exercises

1. Complete the dialogue with words from the box :

cheese	meat	dad	farm

Noha : **Where did you go last Friday ?**
Hoda : **I went to my uncle's ....**
Noha : **With who did you go ?**
Hoda : **I went with my..............................**
Noha : **What did you see there ?**
Hoda : **I saw sheep , buffalos and cows.**
Noha : **What does the buffalo give us ?**
Hoda : **Milk and..............................**




2. Read the following, then answer the questions:

Games and sports are very important in our life. A sportsman can enjoy life fully and live to an old age. To become efficient in sports, you must practise them constantly. Sports and games are encouraged everywhere in Egypt. Sports make our bodies strong, prevent us from getting to fat and keep us healthy.

Sports and games are also useful for character training. In their lessons at school, pupils may love of one's country, but if each of them learns to work for his team on the football field, he will later find it natural to work for the good of his country

A) Answer the following questions :

1. What should you do to be efficient in sports ?

....

2. What should pupils learn at school?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. Sports help us to be (fat - thin - healthy - ill) .

4. Sports and games are (good - bad - little - few) for character training.

3. Complete the text with words from the box :

homework	mothers	daughters	school

Our teacher of English was very kind and helpful , so all students liked him . He used to come to .... at 7 o'clock in the morning to give us more lessons and help us with our .... which we couldn't do. Now , he is about 50 years old. He has got two .... and a son .

4. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on : A visit to Luxor

Guiding words :

Last winter - visited - train - family - a week - temples - tombs

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Lessons 5 & 6
Writing & Project

New vocabulary :

neighborhood	جيرة	grandparents	الاجداد
Alexandria	الاسكندرية	services	خدمات
beautiful	جميل	wherever	حيث يكون
city	مدينة	favorite	مفضل
the Mediterranean	البحر المتوسط	gardens	حدائق
population	سكان	clear	واضح
port	ميناء	instead of	بدلاً من
industry	صناعة	understand	يفهم
apartment	شقة	several	عديد
parents	الوالدان	like	مثل
folk	شعبي / فلكوري	dancing	رقص

In longer texts, there is an

***An introduction** : which presents the general idea of the text.*

***The conclusion** : it comes at the end to present a summary of the text's main idea and tells the reader what to do with the information you presented in your text.*

1. Read the text about folk dancing in Egypt. Have you seen any of these dances? Read the text that Dina wrote about her city. Match the headings to the paragraphs

a. What I Like
b. My City
c. My Neighborhood

Alexandria

I'm Dina and I'm going to tell you about myself today.

1. ....

I live in Alexandria. It's a beautiful city on the Mediterranean Sea. As you might know, it's the second largest city in Egypt with a population of more than 5 million people. It has an important port and there is a lot of industry here too.





2. ....

I live with my family in an apartment in a neighborhood called Amrya. There are 6 people in my family: my parents, my grandparents, my brother Magdy and me. Our apartment isn't big, but it isn't small either.

3. ....

I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family.

I love my city very much and I hope you visit Alexandria one day.

* Write a text about your city. Use Dina's text as a model. Remember to add an introduction and a conclusion to your text. Don't forget to write about:

- Your city: location, population and famous places
- Your neighborhood : where you live and who you live with
- What you like about your areas: your favorite places and services

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Project مشروع

* Use the words in the box to complete the text :

green	cars	environment	doctors	plan	walk

* What is Smart Growth?

Smart growth is a way to plan new areas of a city. Smart growth planners want to protect the environment and improve the lives of people living in them. Here are some of the ideas behind smart growth:

- ***People can walk to work or school.***
- ***There's good public transportation and no cars .***
- ***People have all of the services that they need close to their homes: shops,markets, doctors , government offices, etc.***
- ***There are green spaces for people to enjoy.***

Review

* What are the plural forms of these words?

person	buffalo	woman	baby	child	goose	tomato

* Write two sentences. Use one of the subordinating conjunctions in each sentence :

so that	every time	while	after
before	although	as soon as	even though

....

....

....

....

SELF-ASSESSMENT

* Check (✓) the boxes that are true for you :

1. I can compare life in the city and the country. ☐
2. I can form and use regular and irregular plural nouns. ☐
3. I can explain crafts and heritage industries. ☐
4. I use subordinating conjunctions in sentences. ☐
5. I can multiply and divide numbers. ☐
6. I can plan smart growth for a city. ☐





Practice Exercises

1. Listen and complete : نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. Mazen likes his city because we have a lot of ....
2. People can buy things from ....
3. One of Mazen's favorite places is Montaza ....
4. Mazen lives in ....city .

2. Choose the correct answer between brackets :

1. A metropolitan is a (sparsely – densely – more) populated.
2. Be very (care – carefully – careful) when you cross the road.
3. Onions are (animals – vegetables – fruits).
4. "Traditional" means (new – modern – old).
5. The artisans dry wool (after – before – although) they use it.
6. I have lunch (after – before – as soon as) I have breakfast.
7. I say thank you (before – after – while) you give me your pen.
8. We'll come home by bus (although – after – while) we've been to town.
9. Smart (grow - growth – grown) is a way to plan new areas of a city.
10. Smart growth planners want to protect the (sky – soil – environment) .
10. City planners (harm – improve – disuse) the lives of people living .
11. People have all of the (money - services - books) that they need close to their homes
12. There are green (spaces – spare – pace) for people to enjoy in smart cities.
13. There's good (general – old – public) transportation and no cars in new cities .
14. I like my (city – flat – home) because we have a lot of services
15. There are beautiful (gate – gardens - wall) in our city .
16. I live with my family in an (home - apartment - room) in Haram , Giza.
17. Alexandria is a beautiful city on the (Mediterranean – Red – Black) sea.
18. There is a lot of (traffic – pollution – industry) in the new cities, too.

3. Read and match :

A	B
1. My city is	a. in the south of Egypt.
2. My village is	b. a densely populated.
3. I didn't eat	c. so that I could win the race.
4. I train hard	d. sparsely populated.
	e. even though I was very hungry.



Practice Test

A. Listening

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Waleed lives in a small village on the ....
   a. lake b. ocean c. sea d. Nile
2. He grows ...., potatoes, dates, and onions.
   a. bananas b. tomatoes c. mangoes d. figs
3. There are six .... and two buffaloes.
   a. goats b. hippos c. sheep d. donkeys
4. You can see .... in the street.
   a. cats b. dogs c. lizards d. snakes

2. Listen and complete :

1. Fareeda lives in .... Cairo.
2. It's a metropolitan area and .... populated.
3. There are more than .... million inhabitants
4. If you are a ...., you have to be very careful.

B. Reading

3. Read and complete the text with the words from the box :

guide	craft	carpets	weaving

My grandma took me to a spinning and ....workshop so that I could learn about this craft. The......................explained how the artisans make the ....while we watched them weave.

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Last summer I really wanted to learn about traditional Egyptian crafts. So, my grandma took me to a spinning and weaving workshop so that I could learn about this craft. The guide explained how the artisans make the carpets while we watched them weave.

A. Answer the following questions :

1. Where did you go last summer ?

....

2. What did you watch ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. My (grandma – grandpa – parents) took me to the workshop.
4. Weaving is a kind of (sweets – drinking – crafts).





The Reader

5. A. Read and write T True or F (False) :

1. Zeinab and her grandfather visit the shop. ( )
2. The picture with flower took two months from Grandfather. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

3. There are ....of stitches in the picture.
   a. thousands b. hundreds c. tens d. ones
4. Grandfather used his .... to cut and measure the pieces.
   a. legs b. eyes c. hands d. ears

C. Writing

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The artisans dry wool .... they use it.
   a. after b. before c. although d. of
2. I have lunch .... I have breakfast.
   a. after b. so c. as soon d. before
3. I say thank you .... you give me your pen.
   a. before b. after c. while d. at
4. We'll come home by bus ....we've been to town.
   a. although b. after c. because d. while

7. Order the words to make correct sentences :

1. inhabitants - more than - There are - 20 million.

....

2. you - about - I'm going - my village - to tell.

....

8. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on :

Grandfather

*** Guiding elements:***

Grandfather – farm / keep – cows / grow - food / milk – cows / like – grandfather

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....

Listening Text

Lesson 1

Amr lives in Giza . It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than four million inhabitants , so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also traffic jam . If you are a pedestrian , you have to be very careful. There are many famous things in Giza such as The Pyramids , Sphinx , Cairo University. Giza has modern and ancient places .

Lesson 2

My name's Ahmed and I live in a small village on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are ten sheep and three cows. There are some donkeys in our village, but my family doesn't have one now. You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese and ducks on the river.

Lesson 5

I'm Mazen . I like my city because we have a lot of services. We have schools, hospitals, and lots of shops where you can buy anything you need. We can also use the bus to go wherever we want. One of my favorite places is Montaza Palace. There are beautiful gardens that I sometimes visit with my family. I love my city very much and I hope you visit Alexandria one day.

Model exam listening texts

*** Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :**

My name's Waleed and I live in a small village on the Nile. My dad's a farmer. He grows tomatoes, potatoes, dates, and onions. We have some animals too. There are six sheep and two buffaloes. There are some donkeys in my village, but my family doesn't have one now. You can see cats in the street and if you're lucky, you might see some beautiful Egyptian geese on the river.

**** Listen and complete :***

Hello, my name's Fareeda and I want to tell you about where I live. I live in Greater Cairo. It's a metropolitan area and densely populated. There are more than 20 million inhabitants, so it's a very busy place. There are a lot of cars so there's also congestion. If you are a pedestrian, you have to be very careful.





Unit 5 Resources in Our World

موارد عالمنا

In this unit I will ...

- understand the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.
- identify fossil fuels and the problems with them.
- use the correct form of third person present singular verbs.
- explain different types of renewable energy sources.
- match and correctly use pronouns.
- recognize and use vocabulary related to jobs.
- understand how to be a good team member.
- write an email to apply for a job.
- design a vehicle that runs on a renewable energy source.

Scope and Sequence

Vocabulary	:	**Natural resources:** *renewable, non-renewable; coal, crude oil, fossil fuel, metal, mineral, natural gas, oil well, petroleum, plastic, soil, stone, water, wood* *wave power, wind power, tidal power, metropolitan, solar power, solar energy, electrical energy, mechanical energy* **Careers:** application, career, experience, promotion, skill, talent, train
Language	:	The baby cries when she's hungry. Lara did her science project on global warming. Wael did his science project on tidal power. Both children presented their projects on Thursday
Reading	:	A factual text about natural resources; a text about renewable energy
Writing	:	an email to apply for a job; notes about a design
Speaking	:	Describing natural resources; a discussion about teamwork
Listening	:	A discussion about fossil fuels; a job interview
Life skills	:	**Collaboration :** how to be a good team member **Critical thinking and creativity:** design a vehicle that runs on a renewable energy source
Values	:	**Respect / Work ethics**
Issues and challenges	:	**Environmental responsibility / Sustainable development** **Entrepreneurship**
Integrated cross-curriculum topics	:	**Social studies:** renewable and non-renewable resources **Science:** the role of science in improving people's lives

Lesson 1

Natural Resources الموارد الطبيعية

خشب	تربة زراعية	حجر	معدن
wood	soil	stone	mineral

معدن	زيت البترول	ماء	بلاستيك
metal	petroleum	water	plastic

New vocabulary :

natural	طبيعي	buildings	مباني
nature	طبيعة	forests	غابات
resources	موارد	bridges	كباري
materials	مواد خام	right now	الآن
purposes	اغراض	common	شائع
handle	مقبض	renewable	متجدد
frame	شكل / اطار	non-renewable	غير متجدد
ground	أرض	replace	يستبدل
types	انواع	run out	ينفد
windmills	طواحين الهواء	gold	ذهب
falling	متساقط	silver	فضة
construct	يشيد/ ينشئ	grind	يطحن
earth	كوكب الأرض	grains	حبوب




Definitions

materials	substances which things can be made from.	مواد خام
nature	all the animals, plants, rocks, etc. in the world.	طبيعة
resource	usually { plural } a useful or valuable quality of a country.	موارد
petroleum	a dark thick oil obtained from under the ground.	زيت البترول
renewable	a form of energy that never run out.	متجدد
non-renewable	a form of energy that can be used up.	غير متجدد

Important Expressions

get from	تحصل من	That's right.	هذا صحيح
look around	ينظر حول	What about	ماذا عن
made of	مصنوع من	come from	يأتي من
run out	ينفذ	use something up	يستنفذ شئ
made up of	يتكون من	sit on	يجلس علي

Reading

*Read and listen. What are renewable resources?

Our Natural Resources مواردنا الطبيعية

Natural resources are materials that we get from nature. People use these materials for different purposes. If you look around your classroom, you will probably see different types of them. What is your school made of? We use stone to construct buildings, bridges, and sometimes schools too. What are you sitting on right now? Is it made of wood? Forests, and the wood we get from them, are another important natural resource. Is anything made of plastic in your classroom? Plastic is made from petroleum, which is ... that's right - a natural resource!

الموارد الطبيعية هي المواد التي نحصل عليها من الطبيعة. يستخدم الناس هذه المواد لأغراض مختلفة. إذا نظرت حول فصلك الدراسي ، فسترى على الأرجح أنواعا مختلفة منهم . من ماذا صنعت مدرستك؟ نحن نستخدم الحجر لتشيد المباني والجسور وأحيانًا المدارس أيضًا. علي ماذا تجلس الآن؟ هل هي مصنوعة من الخشب؟ تعتبر الغابات والأخشاب التي نحصل عليها منهم موردًا طبيعيًا آخر مهمًا. هل يوجد أي شيء مصنوع من البلاستيك في فصلك؟ البلاستيك مصنوع من البترول ، وهو ... هذا صحيح - مورد طبيعي!

Can you find any minerals in your classroom? What about the door handle, the window frame, or the watch your teacher is wearing? Is part of your desk or chair metal? There are many different types of







metal, which are types of minerals. Gold and silver are two common ones. And they are all natural resources.

هل يمكنك العثور على أي معادن في فصلك؟ ماذا عن مقبض الباب أو إطار النافذة أو الساعة التي يرتديها معلمك؟ هل جزء من مكتبك أو كرسيك من المعدن؟ هناك العديد من أنواع المعدن المختلفة ، وهي أنواع من المعادن. الذهب والفضة هما عنصران شائعان. وجميعها موارد طبيعية.

The water you drink at lunch is a natural resource. Where do the potatoes we eat come from? They're grown in the ground, and this ground is made up of what we call soil. So yes, soil too, is a natural resource.

الماء الذي تشربه في الغداء مورد طبيعي. من أين تأتي البطاطس التي نأكلها؟ لقد نمت في الأرض ، وتتكون هذه الأرض مما نسميه التربة. لذا نعم ، التربة أيضًا مورد طبيعي.

*Some resources are what we call **renewable**. Renewable resources can be naturally replaced when they run out. The sun, wind and falling water are examples of renewable resources.*

بعض الموارد هي ما نسميه المتجددة. يمكن استبدال الموارد المتجددة بشكل طبيعي عند نفادها. تعتبر الشمس والرياح والمياه المتساقطة أمثلة على الموارد المتجددة.

*Then there are **non-renewable** resources. These are things like metals and petroleum. Once we have used all of them up, we can't get any more here on Earth.*

ثم هناك موارد غير متجددة. هذه أشياء مثل المعادن والنفط. بمجرد أن نستخدمها جميعًا ، لا يمكننا الحصول على المزيد منهم هنا على الأرض.

Did you Know ?

The first windmills were used in western Asia almost 3,000 years ago to grind grain and pump water .

استخدمت اول طواحين هوائية غرب اسيا منذ 3000 سنة تقريبا لطحن الحبوب وضخ المياه.



1. Listen and read again. Answer the questions with a partner :

1. What are natural resources?

....

2. What's the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources ?

....

3. What renewable and non-renewable resources can you find in your home?

....





Practice Exercises

1. Listen and complete : نص الاستماع في نهاية الوحدة

1. The water is a .... resource.
2. The ground is made up of ....
3. Potatoes are grown in the ....
4. renewable resources never .... out .

2. Complete the dialogue with words from the box :

soil gas petroleum sun

Student : What is a renewable resource of energy ?
Teacher : The .... is a renewable resource of energy.
Student : How can we get plastic ?
Teacher : We can get plastic from petroleum.
Student : Is .... a renewable resource of energy ?
Teacher : No it isn't .
Student : What is ground made up of ?
Teacher : It is made up of ....

3. Read and complete the text with the words below :

wind	naturally	oil	run

Some resources are what we call renewable . Renewable resources can be........................ replaced when they ....out. The sun , ...and falling water are examples of renewable resources.

4. Choose the correct answer :

1. Natural resources are material we get from (factories – schools – nature).
2. Look (up – in – around) your classroom. What can you see?
3. What's your school made (in – of – at).
4. We use (oil – leather – stone) to construct buildings.
5. What are you sitting (on – in – of) ? -A chair.
6. Chairs, doors and windows are made of (wood – sand – water).
7. We get wood from (seas – rivers – forests).
8. Plastic is made from (petroleum – stone – metal).
9. The door (hand – handle – leg) is made of minerals.
10. Gold and silver are types of (plastic – metal – oil).
11. (Water – Juice – Cheese) is one of the natural resources.
12. The ground is made up of the (soil – salt – sugar).




13. (Renewable – Non-renewable – Finished) resources don't run out.
14. The sun, wind and water are (weak – new – renewable) resources.
15. Metals and petroleum are types of (renewable – non-renewable – gas) resources of energy.

5. Rearrange the following words :

1. get from - are - that - we - nature - Natural resources - materials.

....

2. to - buildings - stone - We use - construct.

....

3. any - find - in - classroom - Can you - minerals – your ?

....

6. Read the passage and answer the questions :

Natural resources are materials that we get from nature. People use these materials for different purposes. If you look around your classroom, you will probably see different types of them. What is your school made of? We use stone to construct buildings, bridges, and sometimes schools too. What are you sitting on right now? Is it made of wood? Forests, and the wood we get from them, are another important natural resource. Is anything made of plastic in your classroom? Plastic is made from petroleum, which is ... that's right - a natural resource!

Answer the following questions :

1. *Where can we get natural resources ?* ....
2. *From what do we make plastic ?* ....

Choose the correct answer :

3. We use stone to (construct – paint – draw) buildings and bridges.
4. We have different (shelves – desks – kinds) of natural sources.

7. Write a paragraph of FIFTy (50) words on: Renewable resources

three - renewable / sun – heat / wind – energy / water – natural / never – run out

....

....

....

....

....







Lesson 2 Language

New vocabulary :

fossil	حفريات	heating	تسخين/ تدفئة
coal	فحم	crude oil	زيت خام
natural gas	غاز طبيعي	airplanes	طائرات
a crude oil well	بئر نفط خام	deep	عميق
however	و مع ذلك	Earth	كوكب الارض
energy	طاقة	generate	يولد
fossil fuels	الوقود الحفري	electricity	كهرباء
global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	cooking	طبخ
petroleum	زيت البترول	died	مات
change into	يتحول الي	temperature	درجة الحرارة
create	يخلق	environment	البيئة
burned	محترق	problems	مشاكل
climate	مناخ	worse	اسوأ
greenhouse gases			غازات الاحتباس الحراري

Definitions

fossil fuels	*fuels such as gas, coal and oil, formed underground from plant and animal remains* وقود حفري
greenhouse gases	*a gas which causes the greenhouse effect, especially carbon dioxide.* غازات الاحتباس الحراري
global warming	*a gradual increase in world temperatures caused by polluting .* الاحتباس الحراري
a crude oil	*oil in a natural state .* زيت خام
natural gas	*gas, found underground, which is used as a fuel.* غاز طبيعي

*** Did you know ?***

Today, around 80% of the energy used around the world comes from fossil fuels.

اليوم ، يأتي حوالي 80٪ من الطاقة المستخدمة حول العالم من الوقود الحفري.









Read again and answer the questions :

Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources. Oil, coal and natural gas are fossil fuels. Crude oil is taken out of the ground and made into **petroleum**, which we use in our cars, buses, and airplanes. Coal is taken from deep inside the Earth and it is used to generate electricity. Coal and **natural gas** are used in our homes for heating and cooking.

Millions of years ago, when the plants and animals that used to live on the Earth died, they lay deep inside the Earth. After millions of years, they changed into **fossil fuels** which we can use today to create energy. However, when the fossil fuels are burned, they create **greenhouse gases**. These gases collect in the temperature. They are very bad for the environment. They help to create **global warming** and they make the problems of climate change worse.

1. What are the three fossil fuels ?

....

2. Why is coal important for industry ?

....

3. What did fossil fuels use to be millions of years ago ?

....

4. Why are greenhouses gases bad for the environment ?

....

Practice Exercises

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a , b , c or d :

1. Fossil fuels are .... resources.
   a. renewable b. non-renewable c. old d. modern
2. Oil, coal and natural gas are .... fuels..
   a. fossil b. made c. soil d. sea
3. We get petroleum from .... oil .
   a. soft b. hard c. thick d. crude
4. Natural gas is used in our homes for .... and cooking .
   a. building b. painting c. heating d. drawing

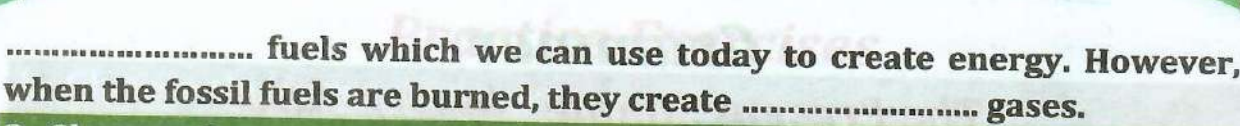
2. Read and complete the text with words from the box :

fossil	natural	greenhouse	Earth

Millions of years ago, when the plants and animals died, they lay deep inside the .... After millions of years, they changed into





.... fuels which we can use today to create energy. However, when the fossil fuels are burned, they create .... gases.

3. Choose the correct answer :

1. (Fossil fuels – Sunlight – Wind) are a non-renewable resource.
2. Fossil fuels are plants and (stones – animals – water) under the ground millions of years ago.
3. Oil, (cool – coat– coal) and natural gas are fossil fuels.
4. (Crude – Rude – Ruled) oil is made into petroleum.
5. Buses, cars and airplanes need (coal – petroleum – water) to go.
6. (Coal – Stone – Cola) is used to generate electricity.
7. Coal is used in our homes for heating and (cleaning – washing – cooking).
8. Millions of years ago, plants and animals underground changed into (fossil fuels– plastic – metal).
9. Burned fossil fuels create (greenhouse – bluehouse– redhouse) gases.
10. The climate changed because of global (heating – warming – boiling).

4. Reorder the following words to make meaningful sentences:

1. comes - energy – Most – fossil – from – fuels .

✓ ....

2. is - generate - to - used - electricity - Coal .

✓ ....

3. gas – is used - for - Natural - heating .

✓ ....

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY words on : Fossil fuels

Guiding words :

plants and animals – lay – earth – changed – fossil

....

....

....

....

....




Grammar

The Present Simple المضارع البسيط

عندما يكون فاعل الجملة المضارع هو He, She, It ، فأنت بحاجة إلى تغيير الفعل:

+ s	+ es	+ ies	+ es
most verbs معظم الأفعال	verbs that end in -s, -z, -ch, -sh, -x الأفعال التي تنتهي بـ -s و -z و -ch و -sh و -x	verbs that end in a consonant and -y الأفعال التي تنتهي بحرف ساكن +y	verb that end in -o الفعل الذي ينتهي بـ -o
visits – plays – speaks - reads	washes – watches –	Carries – cries studies	goes– does

Student's book Exercises

1. Use the verbs in bold to complete the sentences. Look at the table above :

1. The baby ....when she's hungry. (cry)
2. Youssef's dad is a mechanic. He ....cars. (fix)
3. Talia sometimes ....TV after school. (watch)
4. My family ....to visit my grandparents on Fridays. (go)
5. Magdy..........................his hand when he ....his exercises. (raise / finish)
6. Our cat ....a lot of wc'ei when it's hot out. (drink)

2. Complete the text about Gameela's day with the verbs in the box. Use the correct form of the verbs :

catch	do	dry	eat	finish	go	brush
help	kiss	~~wake~~	wash	wash	watch	

Gameela 1.wakes up for school at 7 o'clock. First, she 2.......................... her face. Then she 3. .... her breakfast and 4. .... her teeth. She 5. ....to school at 7:30. School 6. .... at 2 o'clock. She 7. ....the bus to go home. Then she 8. ....her homework. Sometimes she 9. .... her mom make dinner. Her brother Younis 10. .... and 11. ....the dishes with his father.

Her family 12. ....a movie after dinner. Before going to bed, she 13. ....her mom and dad goodnight.





Practice Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

1. He (go – goes – going) to school by bus.
2. They (walk – walks – walking) to the club every day.
3. She never (do –does –doing) her homework at night
4. Birds (fly – flies – flying) high in the sky.
5. (He – She – We) like English stories.
6. (You – She – I) knows everything about solar panels.
7. I (watch – watches – watching) TV every night.
8. The fish (use – uses – using) its gills to breathe.
9. Lots of sheep (eat – eats – eating) grass on the farm.
10. He often (catch – catches – catching) fish from the stream.
11. She (does – do – did) her homework in the evening.
12. We usually (finish – finishes – finished) school at two pm. every day.
13. The bird often (fly – flying – flies) above the tree.
14. He usually (brushes – brush – brushed) his teeth in the morning.
15. The children often (used – use – uses) colors to paint a picture.
16. Artisans usually (dries – drying – dry) the wool before using it.
17. This factory (heat – heating – heats) the machines by natural gas .
18. Yasser never (studies – studied – study) with his friends.
19. Heba doesn't (speaks – speak – spoke) English well.
20. They (doesn't – didn't – don't) go to The Red sea.



Lesson 3

Renewable energy الطاقة المتجددة

طاقة الموج	طاقة الرياح	الطاقة الشمسية	طاقة المد و الجزر
wave power	wind power	solar power	tidal power

New vocabulary :

road	طريق	question	سؤال
desert	صحراء	renewable	متجدد
usually	عادةً	electricity	كهرباء
sunny	مشمس	burn	يحترق
dusty	مترب / معفر	trip	رحلة
lizard	سحلية	excited	متحمس
sunshine	اشعة الشمس	solar panels	الواح شمسية
workers	عمال	engineers	مهندسين
trucks	شاحنات	perfect	افضل / مثالي
solar farm	مزرعة شمسية	collect	يجمع

Reading

* *Read and discuss. Why is the desert a good place for a solar farm? :*

Solar Panels in the Desert الألواح الشمسية في الصحراء

Seleem walks to school every day. The road is next to the desert. It is usually hot, sunny and dusty on the road.

يذهب سليم إلى المدرسة كل يوم. الطريق بجوار الصحراء. عادة ما يكون الجو حارًا ومشمسًا ومتربا على الطريق.

Last year, there was nothing in the desert. Sometimes Seleem saw a lizard, but most of the time, he just saw rocks and sunshine.

العام الماضي ، لم يكن هناك شيء في الصحراء. أحيانًا كان سليم يرى سحلية ، لكنه في أغلب الأحيان كان يرى الصخور وأشعة الشمس.

Now things are different. He sees lots of workers and trucks in the desert. They are building a solar farm.

الآن الأمور مختلفة. يرى الكثير من العمال والشاحنات في الصحراء. إنهم يبنون مزرعة شمسية.





At school, Seleem's teacher asks the class a question. 'What is renewable energy?'

يسأل معلم سليم الفصل سؤالاً في المدرسة . "ما هي الطاقة المتجددة؟"

Seleem puts his hand up. 'Renewable energy is from a resource that won't run out,' he said.

يرفع سليم يده. وقال "الطاقة المتجددة من الموارد التي لا تنفد".

'Very good,' said Mr Ali. 'We need to make electricity. We can burn fossil fuels like oil and gas, but they will run out. We can also make electricity from renewable resources like the wind and water. Tomorrow we will go on a short school trip to learn more about renewable energy here in Aswan.'

قال مستر علي: "جيد جدا". نحن بحاجة إلى توليد الكهرباء. يمكننا حرق الوقود الحفري مثل النفط والغاز ، لكنهم سينفنون. يمكننا أيضًا إنتاج الكهرباء من مصادر متجددة مثل الرياح والماء. سنذهب غدًا في رحلة مدرسية قصيرة لمعرفة المزيد عن الطاقة المتجددة هنا في أسوان.

The next day, Seleem and his class are very excited. Mr Ali takes them to the new solar farm. They meet the workers.

في اليوم التالي ، كان سليم وفريقه متحمسون للغاية. يأخذهم مستر علي إلى مزرعة الطاقة الشمسية الجديدة. يقابلون العمال.

Some of the workers are putting solar panels in the desert. Some workers are driving trucks. Some workers are engineers.

يقوم بعض العمال بوضع الألواح الشمسية في الصحراء. يقود بعض العمال الشاحنات. بعض العمال مهندسين.

One of the engineers tells the class, 'We will have more electricity in the city soon, and in your school too! We have so much sunshine in the desert, so it is the perfect place for a solar farm. The solar panels collect energy from the sun and we can make that into electricity for our homes.'

قال أحد المهندسين للفصل: "سيكون لدينا المزيد من الكهرباء في المدينة قريبًا ، وفي مدرستكم أيضًا! لدينا الكثير من أشعة الشمس في الصحراء ، لذا فهذا هو المكان المثالي لمزرعة الطاقة الشمسية. تجمع الألواح الشمسية الطاقة من الشمس ويمكننا تحويلها إلى كهرباء لمنازلنا.

Read again and choose (T) true or (F) false :

1. Seleem lives in Alexandria. T F
2. The weather is usually hot and sunny in the desert. T F
3. The solar farm was built last year. T F
4. The class goes on a trip to the new solar farm. T F
5. Some of the workers are putting solar panels in the desert. T F
6. Trucks at the solar farm collect energy from the sun. T F

2. Read the text. Use the words in bold to label the photos :

We can't destroy energy. We can only change it from one kind of energy to another kind. This is called transfer of energy.

لا يمكننا تدمير الطاقة. يمكننا تغييرها من نوع إلى نوع آخر, وهذا ما يسمى بنقل الطاقة.

When we use solar panels to collect sunlight, the solar energy is turned into electrical energy.

عندما نستخدم الألواح الشمسية لتجميع ضوء الشمس ، تتحول الطاقة الشمسية إلى طاقة كهربائية.

When you use this electrical energy for a television, it is now mechanical energy.

عندما تستخدم هذه الطاقة الكهربائية للتلفزيون ، فهي الآن طاقة ميكانيكية.

1.	2.	3. ....

Practice Exercises

1. Read and complete the text with words from the box :

trip sun resources fuels

We need to make electricity. We can burn fossil .... like oil and gas, but they will run out. We can also make electricity from renewable .... like the wind and water. Tomorrow we will go on a short school .... to learn more about renewable energy here in Aswan.'

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. There's lots of dust in the air. It's a (dusty – perfect – rainy) day.
2. The sun is shining. It's a (dusty – rainy – sunny) day.
3. There are lots of (chefs–workers– doctors) in the factory.
4. Renewable energy never (walks – hops – runs) out.
5. We can (burn – drink – eat) fossil fuels.
6. Wind and water are (non-renewable – renewable – weak) energy.
7. We get energy from (polar – caller – solar) farms.
8. The workers are putting solar (panels – plates – pots) in the desert.
9. The truck is a large (train – ship – car).
10. (Engineers – Doctors – Actors) design and make solar panels.
11. This is the (perfect – present – past) place for a solar farm.







12. The solar panels collect energy from the (moon – sun – wind).

3. Read and complete the gaps from the list :

transfer electrical panels change

We can't destroy energy. We can only change it from one kind of energy to another kind. This is called ....of energy. When we use solar ....to collect sunlight, the solar energy is turned into ....energy.

4. Read the following , then answer the questions :

Our family went to spend two weeks' holiday in Alexandria . One day , I asked my father to take us to the sea museum . There , we saw many different kinds of animals of the sea . I was very happy to see the most enormous animals of the sea such as the shark , the blue whale , the killer whale and the octopus . The blue whale is the biggest animal in the world . The shark is the most dangerous animal because it can smell blood and swim towards it . An octopus can catch divers who dive deep in the sea . It was easy for me to know the shapes and names of those animals because I have a good idea about them in my English book , but I knew more on seeing them .

a) Answer the following questions:

1. Where can we see many different animals of the sea ?

....

2. What is the biggest animal in the world ?

....

b) Choose the correct answer :

3. An octopus can catch .... who dive deep in the sea .

a) drivers b) divers c) sailors d) swimmers

4. The shark is the most dangerous animal because it can smell ....

a) flowers b) food c) smoke d) blood

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY words on : Sports

Guiding words:

important - sportsman – make – strong - fat – healthy

....
....
....
....
....
....
....
....





Lesson 4

Possessive adjectives ضمائر صفات الملكية

تم الشرح القاعدة في الوحدة الثالثة

Subject	Possessive adjective	
He	his	ـــــه
She	her	ـــــها
It	its	ـــــه
You	your	ـــــك
We	our	ـــــنا
They	their	ـــــهم
I	my	ـــــي

Practice Exercises

1.Read these sentences. The nouns are in green and their pronouns are in purple. Circle the pronouns, and draw an arrow from them to their nouns.

1. Lara did her science project on global warming.
2. She presented her project to the class.
3. Wael did his science project on tidal power.
4. He presented his project to the class.
5. Both children presented their projects on Tuesday.
6. Neither of the children was nervous about their presentations.
7. Each of the children practiced their presentations at home.
8. At the end of the presentation, someone raised their hand to ask a question.

2.Complete the gaps with the correct words from (his – her – their) :

Amir and Amira are twins. They worked together and did 1. .... science project on renewable energy.
They presented 2. ....project to the class on Thursday.
Amir presented 3. ....part on solar power.
Amira presented 4. ....part on wave power.







Both children did a good job in 5. ....presentation.

Neither of the twins forgot what they wanted to say in 6. .... presentation.

No one raised 7. ....hand to ask any questions.

4. Choose the correct answer :

1. *He took (his – her – their) bag with him.*
2. *They did (his – their – her) science homework yesterday.*
3. *She presented (his – our – her) project on global warming.*
4. *Both boys brush (their–her – his) teeth every day.*
5. *Neither of the children is happy with (his – their – her) marks.*
6. *Each of the workers wrote (his – their –our) lessons.*
7. *We cleaned (my – our – their) house every two days.*
8. *I'm looking for (his –her–my) book.*
9. *You shouldn't skip (your – their – his) breakfast.*
10. *It sleeps in (his – her – its) cage.*

5. Read and complete the text with the words below :

sunny	desert	next	lizard

Seleem walks to school every day. The road is ....to the desert. It is usually hot, ...and dusty on the road. Last year, there was nothing in the desert. Sometimes Seleem saw a .... , but most of the time, he just saw rocks and sunshine.

6. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :

1. Natural resources are materials that we get from ....

a. oil b. fossil c. factory d. nature

2. We use stone to construct buildings, bridges, and ....

a. schools b. chairs c. baskets d. clothes

3. What are you sitting on right now? Is it made of .... ?

a. oil b. stone c. wood d. metal

4., We get wood from ....

a. desert b. forests c. ocean d. river

Lesson 5

Teamwork العمل الجماعي

New vocabulary :

success	نجاح	reliable	جدير بالثقة
successful	ناجح	flexible	مرن
communicate	يتواصل	respect	احترام
worried	قلق / منزعج	address	عنوان
solver	حلالاللمشاكل	sender	راسل
feelings	مشاعر	start with	يبدأ بـ
sensitive	حساس	dear	عزيز / غالي
polite	مؤدب / مهذب	yours sincerely	المخلص لك
actively	بنشاط	designer	مصمم
brainstorm	عصف ذهني	individual	فردي
members	اعضاء	motorcycle	موتوسيكل
results	نتائج	share	يشارك
invent	يخترع	problems	مشاكل
public	عام	spaceship	سفينة فضاء
transportation	مواصلات	at least	علي الاقل
ferry	معدية	explain	يشرح
solutions	حلول	imagination	خيال
stay calm	ابقي هادئاً	creativity	ابداع
get upset	ينزعج	relying on	معتمد علي
positive	ايجابي	difficult	صعب
supportive	مدعم	open about	منفتح بخصوص
collaborate	يتعاون	eco-friendly vehicle	عربة صديقة للبيئة

Reading

** Why do you think these ideas are important when working in a team?*

How to Be a Good Team Member

Teamwork is very important for the success of a project. Here are 5 points to remember when you're working in a team.

العمل الجماعي مهم جدا لنجاح المشروع. هنا خمس نقاط لتتذكرهم عندما تعمل في فريق.

Communicate - ***Share your ideas and feelings with the other team members. You should be open about how you're feeling about a project. Remember to be sensitive to how others might feel. You should be polite too.***

التواصل - شارك بأفكارك ومشاعرك مع أعضاء الفريق الآخرين. يجب أن تكون منفتحًا بشأن ما تشعر به حيال المشروع. تذكر أن تكون حساسًا لما قد يشعر به الآخرون. يجب ان تكون مؤدبًا أيضًا.




Collaborate - *Actively work together with your team members to get the best results. You might have a good idea, but make sure to listen to others' ideas too.*
التعاون- العمل بنشاط مع أعضاء فريقك للحصول على أفضل النتائج. قد تكون لديك فكرة جيدة ، ولكن تأكد من الاستماع لأفكار الآخرين أيضًا.

Be responsible- *Remember to complete your part of a project. Your team members are relying on you to do your part. If you're finding your role difficult, ask for help.*
علي قدر المسؤولية- تذكر أن تكمل الجزء الخاص بك من المشروع. يعتمد أعضاء الفريق عليك للقيام بدورك. إذا كنت تجد دورك صعبًا ، فاطلب المساعدة.

Solve problems- *Instead of getting worried about problems, be a problem solver. Brainstorm many different solutions to the problems with your team members and agree on the best solution.*
حل المشاكل - بدلاً من القلق بشأن المشاكل ، كن حلاًلا للمشكلات. قم بالعصف الذهني للعديد من الحلول المختلفة للمشكلات مع أعضاء فريقك واتفقوا على الحل الأفضل.

Have a positive attitude - *There might be some difficult times when working together. Stay calm and don't get upset. If you are positive, you'll help yourself and the other team members be more successful.*
كن ذو موقفإيجابيً - قد تكون هناك بعض الأوقات الصعبة عند العمل معًا. ابق هادئًا ولا تنزعج. إذا كنت إيجابيًا ، فإنك ستساعد نفسك وأعضاء الفريق الآخرون أن تكونوا أكثر نجاحًا.

Practice Exercises

1. Here are some more important ideas to remember when doing teamwork. Order them from 1 (the most important) to 5 (the least important) :

- ✓ Be supportive .... Be flexible ....
- ✓ Be reliable .... Show respect ....
- ✓ Say when you're wrong ....

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. *Teamwork is very important for the (success – failure – worse) of a project.*
2. *Share your (tables – tablets– ideas) and feelings with the other team members.*
3. *You should be (close – open – shut) about how you're feeling about a project.*
4. *Always be (rude – bad – polite) to older people.*
5. *Actively work together with your team members the best (resorts – results – rebels).*
6. *(Do – Say – Make) sure to share others' ideas.*
7. *(Remember – Remind – Remain) to complete your part of a project. You shouldn't forget that.*



Lesson 5

Teamwork العمل الجماعي

New vocabulary :

success	نجاح	reliable	جدير بالثقة
successful	ناجح	flexible	مرن
communicate	يتواصل	respect	احترام
worried	قلق / منزعج	address	عنوان
solver	حلاًلالمشاكل	sender	راسل
feelings	مشاعر	start with	يبدأ بـ
sensitive	حساس	dear	عزيز / غالي
polite	مؤدب / مهذب	yours sincerely	المخلص لك
actively	بنشاط	designer	مصمم
brainstorm	عصف ذهني	individual	فردي
members	اعضاء	motorcycle	موتوسيكل
results	نتائج	share	يشارك
invent	يخترع	problems	مشاكل
public	عام	spaceship	سفينة فضاء
transportation	مواصلات	at least	علي الاقل
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solutions	حلول	imagination	خيال
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get upset	ينزعج	relying on	معتمد علي
positive	ايجابي	difficult	صعب
supportive	مدعم	open about	منفتح بخصوص
collaborate	يتعاون	eco-friendly vehicle	عربة صديقة للبيئة

Reading

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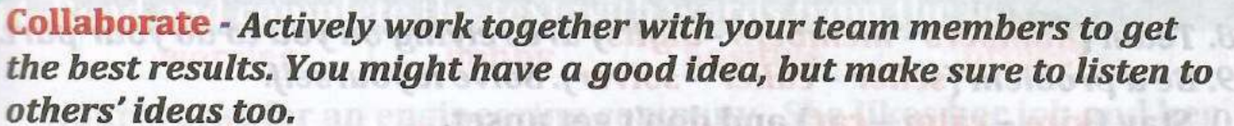
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Practice Exercises

1. *Here are some more important ideas to remember when doing teamwork. Order them from 1 (the most important) to 5 (the least important) :*

- Be supportive .... Be flexible ....
- Be reliable .... Show respect ....
- Say when you're wrong ....

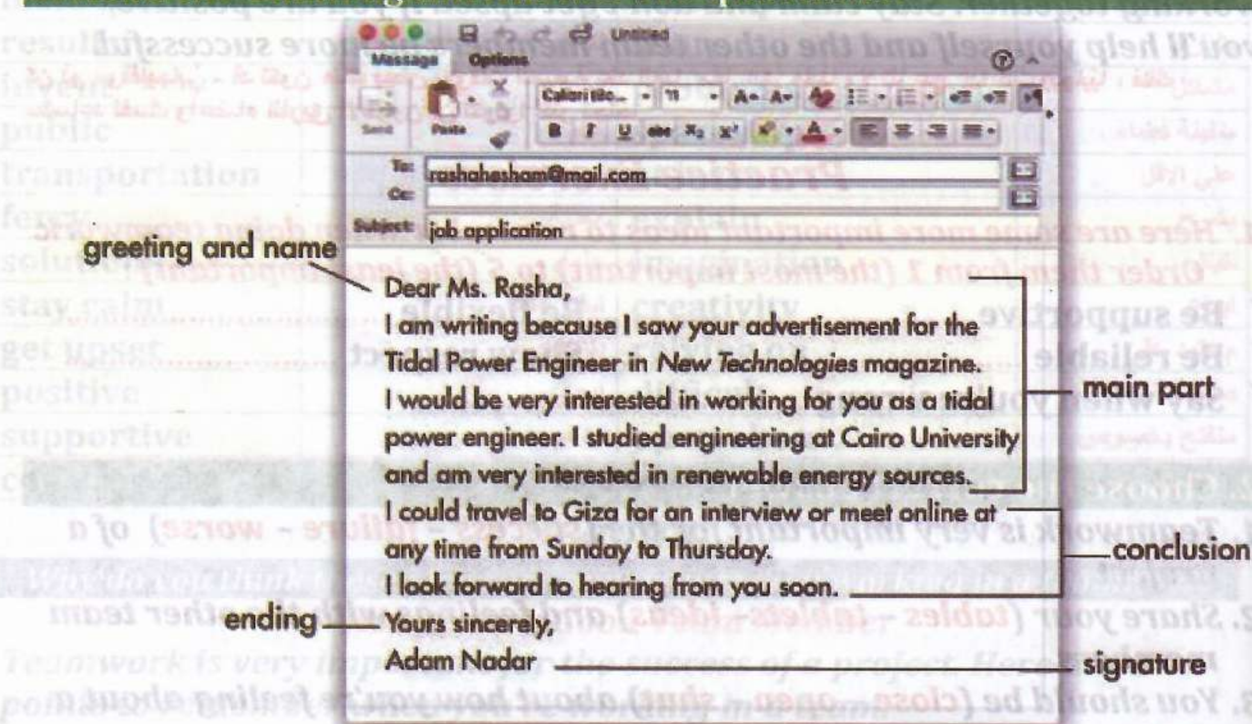
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2. *Share your (tables – tablets– ideas) and feelings with the other team members.*
3. *You should be (close – open – shut) about how you're feeling about a project.*
4. *Always be (rude – bad – polite) to older people.*
5. *Actively work together with your team members the best (resorts – results – rebels).*
6. *(Do – Say – Make) sure to share others' ideas.*
7. *(Remember – Remind – Remain) to complete your part of a project. You shouldn't forget that.*



8. Team (numbers - members - digits) are relying on you to do your part.
9. Be a problem (seller – caller – solver). Solve it yourself.
10. Stay (kite – calm – car) and don't get upset.
11. If you are (positive – negative – affirmative), you will be more successful.
12. We get energy from (polar – solar – caller) farms.
13. She never (does – do – doing) her homework at night
14. I (watches – watching – watch) TV every night.
15. Plastic is made from (petroleum – stone – metal).
16. (Non-renewable – Renewable – Finished) resources don't run out.
17. Both boys brush (her – his – their) teeth every day.
18. I'm looking for (yours – my – hers) book.
19. This is a (perfect – present – past) place for a solar farm.

3. Read the email again. Answer the questions:



1. Who is writing the email?

....

2. Who is the email for?

....

3. Why is he writing the email?

....



4. Read and complete the text with words from the box:

worries	hobby	positive	project

Nour works for an engineering company . She likes her job and her team members. She is ...., helpful and kind. She works hard but she often ....about problems that she can't solve. Sometimes , she doesn't finish her part of a ....

Reading

***Read the job advertisement. Write an email to apply for the job:**

* اقرأ إعلان الوظيفة. اكتب بريدًا إلكترونيًا للتقدم للوظيفة:

We are hiring engineers!! نحن نوظف مهندسين

We are looking for engineers to design vehicles that run on renewable energy sources. Are you interested in clean energy? Are you creative? Then contact:

نحن نبحث عن مهندسين لتصميم المركبات التي تعمل بمصادر الطاقة المتجددة. هل أنت مهتم بالطاقة النظيفة؟ هل انت مبدع ؟ تواصل:

Mr. Ramy Bakhoum, Rambakh@mail.com

السيد رامي بلخوم ، Rambakh@mail.com

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

***Writing tip!**

Remember to add the email address of the sender. Start with 'Dear ...,' and end your email with 'Yours sincerely,'. Say what you want to write about in the main part.

تذكر أن تضيف عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للمرسل. ابدأ بعبارة "عزيزي ..." ، وانتهي بعبارة "المخلص لك".
قل ما تريد الكتابة عنه في الجزء الرئيسي.







Practice Exercises

1. Read the email. Number the part of the email in the correct order :

New message
To
subject
Yours sincerely ☐ Nadia Sayed ☐ Dear Mr Kamal ☐ I would be very interested in working for you as a solar panel engineer at Cairo University . I worked as a junior engineer on the Benban Solar Park for one year. I could travel forward to Cairo for an interview or meet online time from Monday to Friday. I look forward to hearing from you soon. I'm writing because I saw your advertisement for the Solar Panel Engineer on the Renewable Technologies website. ☐
send

2. Read the email and circle T (true) or F (false) :

1 Nadia Sayed lives in Cairo. ☐

2 She is writing an email to Mr Kamal. ☐

3 She would like to work on Benban Solar Park. ☐

4 Nadia doesn't have any experience as an engineer. ☐

5 Nadia would like to have an interview. ☐

3. Read and choose :

1. You write "yours sincerely" in the ....

a. introduction b. closing

2. When writing the greeting, you say ....

a. Dear Mr Kamal, b. Dear Kamal,

3. In the main part of the email you ....

a. say why you are writing the email. B. ask about someone's health.

Lesson 6 Project مشروع

Reading

** Read the text and underline what you have to do :*

It's time for you to become a designer of an eco-friendly vehicle. You can choose to design a vehicle for individual use, such as a car, a motorcycle, or a boat. Or you might decide to invent a vehicle for public transportation, like a ferry, a bus, an airplane, or even a spaceship. But your vehicle must run on at least one renewable energy resource. Explain why it's eco-friendly. Remember to use your imagination and creativity!

حان الوقت لكي تصبح مصممًا لسيارة صديقة للبيئة. يمكنك اختيار أن تصمم مركبة للاستخدام الفردي ، مثل سيارة أو دراجة نارية أو قارب. أو قد تقرر ان تخترع مركبة للنقل العام ، مثل عبّارة أو حافلة أو طائرة أو حتى مركبة فضائية. لكن يجب أن تعمل مركبتك على مصدر طاقة متجدد واحد على الأقل. اشرح سبب كونها صديقة للبيئة. تذكر أن تستخدم خيالك وإبداعك!

Review

Practice Exercises

1. Work with a partner and explain the difference between :

• renewable and non-renewable resources

• fossil fuels and renewable energy sources

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

2.Write the third person singular form of these verbs :

go	mix	wash	watch	work
goes	....	....	....	....
eat	pass	play	study	do
....	....	....	....	....





SELF-ASSESSMENT

*** Check (✓) the boxes that are true for you :**

1. *I can understand the difference between renewable and non-renewable resources.*
2. *I can identify fossil fuels and the problems with them.*
3. *I can use the correct form of third person singular verbs.*
4. *I can explain different types of renewable energy sources.*
5. *I can match and correctly use pronouns.*
6. *I can recognize and use vocabulary related to jobs.*
7. *I can be a good team member.*
8. *I can write an email to apply for a job.*
9. *I can design a vehicle that runs on a renewable energy source.*

Practice Test

A. Listening

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. .... is very important for the success of a project.
   a. Friends b. Teamwork c. Brothers d. Sisters
2. Share your .... and feelings with the other team members.
   a. ideas b. books c. bags d. food
3. You should be .... about how you're feeling about a project.
   a. close b. bad c. nervous d. open
4. You might have a .... idea.
   a. bad b. weak c. good d. short

2. Listen and complete :

1. Renewable resources don't..................... out.
2. The sun, wind and water are .... resources.
3. .... and petroleum are non-renewable resources.
4. Once we have .... non-renewable up. We can't get any.





B. Reading

3. Read and complete the text with the words from the box :

guide	craft	carpets	weaving

My grandma took me to a spinning and ....workshop so that I could learn about this craft. The ....explained how the artisans make the ....while we watched them weave.

4. Read the passage and answer the questions :

It's time for you to become a designer of an eco-friendly vehicle. You can choose to design a vehicle for individual use, such as a car, a motorcycle, or a boat. Or you might decide to invent a vehicle for public transportation, like a ferry, a bus, an airplane, or even a spaceship. But your vehicle must run on at least one renewable energy resource. Explain why it's eco-friendly. Remember to use your imagination and creativity!

A. Answer the following questions :

1. What are public transportations ?

....

2. If you are a designer of an eco-friendly vehicle . What will you invent ?

....

B. Choose the correct answer :

3. To be a designer , you should be (creative – lazy – silly) .

4. A ferry, a bus, and an airplane are (private – general – public) transportations.

The Reader

5. A. Read and write T True or F (False) :

1. Grandfather was Zeinab's teacher of sewing. (   )

2. Zeinab thought her friends want to learn Khayameya. (   )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

3. ....was Zeinab's teacher of sewing.

a. mother   b. Grandfather   c. father   d. sister

4. Zeinab thought her ....wanted to learn Khayameya.

a. mother   b. brother   c. father   d. friends

C. Writing

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Both boys brush .... teeth every day.
   a. her b. his c. him d. their
2. I'm looking for .... book.
   a. ours b. my c. hers d. me
3. She never .... her homework at night.
   a. does b. do c. done d. doing
4. I .... TV every night.
   a. watch b. watches c. watching d. are watching

7. Order the words to make correct sentences :

1. never - out - resources - Renewable- runs.

....

2. your - of - is - What- school - made?

....

8. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) words on :

Solar energy

*** Guiding elements:**
(sunlight – cheap / not – polluting / solar - desert / sunny – place / engineers – build)

....
....
....
....
....
....




Listening Texts

Lesson 1

The water you drink at lunch is a natural resource. Where do the potatoes we eat come from? They're grown in the ground, and this ground is made up of what we call soil. So yes, soil too, is a natural resource. Some natural resources are renewable. They never run out.

Lesson 2

Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources. Oil, coal and natural gas are fossil fuels. Crude oil is taken out of the ground and made into petroleum, which we use in our cars, buses, and airplanes. Coal is taken from deep inside the Earth and it is used to generate electricity. Coal and natural gas are used in our homes for heating and cooking.

Lesson 4

Natural resources are materials that we get from nature. People use these materials for different purposes. If you look around your classroom, you will probably see different types of them. What is your school made of? We use stone to construct buildings, bridges, and sometimes schools too. What are you sitting on right now? Is it made of wood? Forests, and the wood we get from them, are another important natural resource.

Model exam listening texts

*** Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c, or d :**

Teamwork is very important for the success of a project. Here are to remember when you're working in a team.

Communicate - Share your ideas and feelings with the other team members. You should be open about how you're feeling about a project. Remember to be sensitive to how others might feel. You be polite too.

Actively work together with your team members the best results. You might have a good idea, but make sure to others' ideas too.

*** Listen and complete :**

Some resources are what we call renewable. Renewable resources can be naturally replaced when they run out. The sun, wind and falling water are examples of renewable resources. Then there are non-renewable resources. These are things like metals and petroleum. Once we have used all of them up, we can't get any more here on Earth.





Unit 6 Let's work

هيا نعمل

In this unit I will ...

- talk about different kinds of transportation .
- make predictions about the future.
- understand future tech jobs.
- use punctuation marks.
- learn to use search engines on the internet.
- create strong passwords and passphrases.
- write a well-organized paragraph.
- create a business plan.

Scope and Sequence

Vocabulary : **Transportation:** air, pipe, rail, road, water
career, podcast, search engine, browser, specific, passphrase, characters, relaxing, containers, Suez Canal, ship's captain, wave, entrepreneurs

Language : People will travel to Mars for vacation in 2052.
My parents won't buy a self-driving car next year.
Punctuation marks: comma, exclamation point, period, question mark, apostrophe

Reading : A literary text about economic activity; a factual text about passwords; a paragraph about natural resources

Writing : A diagram about tech jobs; structuring a paragraph; a chart to make a plan

Speaking : Asking and answering about types of transportation; presenting a business plan

Listening : Children talking about transportation; a podcast about tech jobs; information about search engines

Life skills : **Collaboration, accountability and decision making:** creating and presenting a business plan

Values : Independence

Issues and challenges : Citizenship / Entrepreneurship
Technological awareness

Integrated cross-curriculum topics : **Social Studies:** transportation services
Career education: making a business plan
ICT: search engines and strong passwords

Lesson 1

TRANSPORTATION النقل والمواصلات

Main vocabulary :

الطرق	السكك الحديدية	الماء	الجو	الانابيب
				
road	rail	water	air	pipes

New vocabulary :

Kinds of	انواع من	government	حكومة
travel	يسافر	electric train	قطار كهربائي
ferry	معدية	train line	خط سكة حديد
boat	مركب	airplane	طائرة
goods	بضائع	transport	ينقل

Did you know?



The first train line in Egypt opened in 1854. It traveled from Cairo to Alexandria .

Ask and answer :





Did you know?



The Suez Canal is now 193 kilometers long, 205 meters wide, and 24 meters deep. It was started in 1859 and it took ten years to finish it.

يبلغ طول قناة السويس الان 193 كيلومترا، وعرضها 205 مترا وعمقها 24 مترا. بدا العمل بها عام 1859 واستغرقت 10 سنوات للانتهاء منها.





Practice Exercises

1. Complete the dialogue with words from the box :

Where *month* *attractions* *temples*

Loay : Have you ever traveled on a train ?
Amr : Yes , I have ?
Loay : ....did you go ?
Amr : I went to Luxor .
Loay : What ....did you see there ?
Amr : The Valley of the Kings and ....
Loay : How long did you stay there ?
Amr : A week .

2. Choose the correct answer :

1. Adam likes to sit (front – next – behind) to the window .
2. People in new desert towns will get water from (pipes – rivers –lakes).
3. The government will build new electric (bus – taxi – train) .
4. Ancient Egyptians used different kinds of (transportations – ports – sites) .
5. Have you ever been (on – by – of) a train?
6. Have you ever (bought - traveled – crashed) on an airplane
7. Have you ever taken a river (bridge – bike – ferry) .
8. The first train (line – road – canal) in Egypt opened in 1854.

3. Rearrange the following sentences :

1. did – you – go – Where .
2. kilometers - long - The Suez Canal - is - 193 .
3. has – kinds of – many – transportations – Egypt .

4. Read and complete the text with the words below :

finish	wide	Suez	opened

The first train line in Egypt started in 1854. It traveled from Cairo to Alexandria. The ....Canal is now 193 kilometers long, 205 meters .... , and 24 meters deep. It was started in 1859 and it took ten years to ....it.

Lesson 2

LANGUAGE

Future simple المستقبل البسيط

Form : تكوينه

فاعل + will ('ll) + inf.

- I will visit my grandpa next Friday .
- They will study maths next year .

Usage : استخدامه

يستخدم زمن المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن احداث سوف تقع في المستقبل او التنباء .

- The government will build an electric train in Cairo next year.
- My father will buy a villa next month.
- I will go to the club tomorrow.
- Airplanes will use solar energy in the future.
- People will travel to Mars for vacation in 2052.

Key words : الكلمات الدالة علي الزمن

tomorrow	غداً	soon	حالاً
Next (week – month ......etc.)	القادم	I think	اعتقد أن
In the future	في المستقبل	I hope	أمل ان
In future time (2035 – 2052)	في الفترة القادمة	one day	يوما ما

- People will build under water cities in 2045.
- I think smart mobile will be smaller .

Negative : النفي

الفاعل + will not (won't) + inf.

- My parents will not (won't) buy a self-driving car next year.
- She will not (won't) visit us tomorrow.

Note

Will = 'll   will not = won't

Question : السؤال بـ هل

Will + الفاعل + inf. ?

- Will you travel to the Moon one day? - Yes, I will / No , I won't.
- Will Adel play tennis next Friday ? - Yes, he will / No , he won't.

Wh-question : السؤال بـاداة استفهام

اداة الاستفهام+ will + الفاعل + inf. ?

- How will you use English in the future?
- What will you do when you're an adult? Where will you live?

Practice exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

1. Robots (fly – flew – will fly) airplanes in 2064 .
2. I (won't live – lived – lives) on Mars one day.
3. She (travels – will travel – travelled) on a ship next winter.
4. What (do – will – is) you do next weekend ?
5. People (use – will use – used) flying cars in the future.
6. Will Mazen study English tomorrow ? - No , he (will – won't – don't) .
7. (Are - Will – Were) humans live on another planet one day?
8. How will you (use – used – uses) English in the future?
9. What (does -will – are) you do when you're an adult?
10. People will travel to Mars for vacation in (2010 – 2052 – 2015) .
11. My parents won't buy a self-driving car (last - next – another) year.
12. Airplanes will use solar energy in the (past – present – future) .
13. Tomorrow the weather (is - will been - will be - was) fine.
14. We (buy - will buy - bought) tickets for the play next Friday.
15. You (needs - will need - needed) your umbrella tomorrow.
16. Mona (visited - will visit - visit) her aunt tomorrow .
17. Adel (goes - will go - - went) to Beni-suef next month .
18. She (won't - didn't - doesn't) help us tomorrow .
19. (Do - Will -Did) Nader go to the pyramids next Monday ?
20. I (is - will be - was) ten next year .

Extra challenge!

Can you write the contractions? Follow the example. SB

1. I will	= I'll	4. They will	=......................
2. We will	=......................	5. She will	= ....
3. He will	=......................	6. You will not	=......................



Punctuation marks
علامات الترقيم

, We use comma (,) to join two ideas in a sentence.
نستخدم الفاصلة السفلية لربط فكرتين بالجملة.
- ✓ Yes , I will go to school.
- ✓ Soha is clever , active and cute.

' We use apostrophe (') for contraction of a word.
نستخدم الفاصلة العلوية في الاختصارات .
- ✓ I'll / He's / She doesn't ....

! We use exclamation (!) mark to show strong feelings .
نستخدم علامة التعجب للتعبير عن الاعجاب .
- ✓ What a nice day ! / Fantastic !

? We use question mark (?) at the end of a question.
نستخدم علامة الاستفهام في نهاية السؤال / الاستفهام .
- ✓ Can you help me ?
- ✓ Where do you live ?

. We use a period (.) at the end of a sentence .
نستخدم النقطة في نهاية الجملة الخبرية او الامر .
- ✓ No , I can't speak French .
- ✓ Ola is my friend .

Read the following extract from a podcast about future jobs in technology.

→ Underline the comma (,) in red
→ Underline the apostrophe (') in blue
→ Underline the question mark (?) in orange
→ Underline the period (.) in green

'The world is changing and changing fast, but what does that mean for your life, education and career? Hello and welcome to the podcast Life on Future Earth. I'm your host, and today we'll be talking about three tech jobs that people will do in the future.'





☹ Match the punctuation marks to what they do

1 ,	a. at the end of a sentence .
2 .	b. for contraction of a word.
3 ?	c. joins two ideas in a sentence.
4 '	d. at the end of a question.

Tip ! pre- = before قبل

Pre-history قبل التاريخ **prepay** الدفع مقدماً

We use pre- at the start of words in English to mean 'before'. For example, 'predict' means to say something before it happens. What do these words mean? Use your dictionary to check.

preview prepay pre-school

Can you find any other words which start in this way?

....

Practice exercises

1. Write the missing punctuation in these sentences

1. *We want to visit Aswan this year but it's very far away from where we live in Cairo.*
2. *The government will build three bridges in Alexandria Cairo and Suez.*
3. *I'll show you a picture of Tutankhamun's royal ship tomorrow.*
4. *Have you ever been to the Valley of the Kings*
5. *It really was an interesting video*
6. *We're studying the Ancient Egyptians at school. They are amazing*

2. Punctuate the following :

1. are you cold

....

2. what s this

....

3. is it a ruler

....

4. Fine thank you

....

5. do you like english

....



6. she s short. she isn t tall.

....

3.Read and complete the text with the words below :

jobs	Earth	host	welcome

The world is changing and changing fast, but what does that mean for your life, education and career? Hello and ....to the podcast Life on Future Earth. I'm your ...., and today we'll be talking about three tech ....that people will do in the future.

4. Read the following passage, then answer the questions :

Mr John and his wife Sara came from London with their three children Marco, Christina and Maro last winter. They were all interested in visiting ancient monuments in Egypt. Their elder son, Marco is fifteen years old and Maro is ten years and their sister is 12 years old. They spent fourteen days in Egypt in a five Start Hotel. The family enjoyed the fine warm and sunny weather. They visited the Egyptian Museum, the Pyramids, the Sphinx, Luxor and Aswan. They bought beautiful presents for their relatives and returned home very happy.

a) Answer the following questions :

1. What's the nationality of the family?

....

2. How many persons are there in the family?

....

b) Choose the correct answer :

3. The family visited Egypt in (December - April - June - September) .

4. The family stayed in Egypt for (three - four - two - five) weeks.

Lesson 3

TECH JOBS OF THE FUTURE

وظائف تكنولوجية في المستقبل

- **What kind of tech jobs do people do now?**
- **What kind of tech jobs will people do in the future?**

Tech jobs وظائف تكنولوجية





Robotics engineer

now	Design spacecraft	يصمم سفن فضاء
	Design smart phones	يصمم الهواتف الذكية
	Design large machines	يصمم اللآت الضخمة
In the future	travel to space	يسافر الي الفضاء
	build underwater cities	يبني مدن تحت الماء
	build cities in space	يبني مدن في الفضاء

Did you know?

There are more than a billion web pages on the internet.





Definitions

tech	Short for technology . تكنولوجيا
UX	Short for User Experience . تجربة المستخدم
VR	Short for virtual reality . الواقع الافتراضي
ad	Short for advertisement . اعلان
link	a connection between documents on the Internet . رابط
robot	machine used to perform jobs automatically . انسان آلي
look up	Search the meaning of a word in dictionary. يبحث عن معني كلمة في قاموس
browser	computer program help you to read information on the Internet. متصفح
specific	a particular thing محدد
Search engine	A website used for searching data. محرك البحث

Pay attention

User Experience Designers (UX Designer) : create a positive experience between the user and the technology. They make sure that your websites , apps and smart machines are safe and easy to use.

VR Developers : create a new visual world you see when you play a virtual reality game and wear a special headset. Museums will use these VR headsets so that you can experience walking around an ancient building or city.

Robotics engineers : design autonomous machines. We will use autonomous to do jobs that are too dangerous or difficult for humans to do. They will build new automobiles and high-speed trains. We will use them in agriculture and manufacturing , too.





Practice Exercises

1. Choose the correct answer :

1. You should use the (child / school / safe) search option in your browser.
2. There are special search engines for (school / teachers / children).
3. You will see the ads (first / in the middle / last). Ignore them!
4. Choose the (first / best / last) option in the search box.
5. To get the best search results, use (short / long /specific) words.

2. Fill in the space with words from the list :

VR UX ad robot link tech

....	Short for User Experience .
....	a connection between documents on the Internet .
....	Short for technology .
....	Short for advertisement .
....	Short for virtual reality .

3. Fill in the space with words from the list :

underwater spacecraft jobs machines

Adel : What kind of tech jobs do people do now?

Heba : They design ....

Adel : What else ?

Heba : They design large ....

Adel : What kind of tech jobs do people do in the future?

Heba : They will build ....cities

4. Read the following passage , then answer the questions :

It's a good thing to have a pen-friend in a foreign country. My brother, Samir has a pen-friend in England. My brother got his pen- friend's name and address from the internet. His name is Jones and he lives in London. He is 15 years old and he is a pupil at a prep school. Football is his favourite sport. He hopes to play for Arsenal team. His favourite subject





is Maths. He is poor at History. He heard a lot about Egypt and the treasures of the ancient Egyptians. He hopes to visit Egypt. He always asks me to send him post cards for Egypt.

A) Answer the following questions :

1. What Jones's favourite subject ?

....

2. Where does Jones live ?

....

B) Choose the correct answer :

3. Jones is poor at (Maths - English - History - Arabic) .
4. Jones asks me to send him (letters - post cards - books - e-mails) about Egypt.

5. Punctuate the following sentences :

1. 1. i usually use safe browser on the internet

....

2. 2. hend hopes to be a robotic engineer

....

5. Read and match the right definitions:

A	B
1. VR Developers	make sure that your apps and smart machines are safe and easy to use.
2. User Experience Designers	design autonomous machines.
3. Robotics engineers	create a new visual world.

Lesson 4

PASSWORDS AND PASSPHRASES

كلمات وعبارات المرور (السر)

How to Create Strong Passwords and Passphrases

First of all ...

Don't use personal information like names, birthdays, phone numbers, or addresses.

لا تستخدم معلومات شخصية مثل الاسماء وايام الميلاد وارقام الهاتف او العناوين.

Don't use easy or obvious words, like Password or Computer, or series of numbers, like1234.

لا تستخدم كلمات سهلة او واضحة مثل كلمة المرور او الحاسب او ارقام بالتسلسل مثل 1234 .

Don't use less than 10 characters.

لا تستخدم اقل من عشرة رموز .

Don't use the same password for different accounts. And don't tell your friends your passwords.

لا تستخدم نفس كلمة المرور لحسابات مختلفة ولا تخبر اصدقاءك بكلمات مرورك .

Create a passphrase إنشاء عبارة مرور

(Passphrases are much safer than regular passwords.)

1. Choose four different words that you can remember: mouse ferry amazing football
2. Add spaces to make it stronger: mouse ferry amazing football
3. Use some capital letters: mouse FERRY amazing football

Create a personal password code

1. Think of your favorite color: green
2. Add a number: green87
3. Add your favorite school subject:green87science
4. Add a symbol: green87$science

Create a password sentence

1. Think of a sentence that means something for you: My beautiful pet cat is named Bes
2. Use the first letter of each word: MbpcinB
3. Add numbers and characters you can remember: MbpcinB*49&

Practice Exercises

1. Underline the correct word:

1. Using strong password to be (bad – save – safe – saving) is important.
2. Don't use (easy – difficult – fat – thin) or obvious words for a password.
3. Don't use (more – less – bigger – longer) than 10 characters.
4. Is it important to create (strong – weak – easy – short) passwords.
5. Don't use the (most – least– same – more) password for different accounts.
6. Don't (say – call – tell – see) your friends your passwords.
7. Personal information is (unimportant – difficult – important – bad).

2. Reorder the words to make correct sentences :

1. your - tell - <u>Don't</u> - friends - passwords - your.

....

2. important – to - passwords - is– strong – create- <u>It</u>.

....

3. do - use - passwords – <u>When</u> - you.?

....

4. use - information - <u>Don't</u> – personal – like – or - addresses.

....

5. use - same - different - <u>Don't</u> - password - the - for - accounts.

....




3. Read the passage , then answer the questions :

Ahmed Zewail was born in 1946 in Egypt where he grew up. He went to Alexandria University . He finished his studies in the United States in 1974 . After this , Dr Zewail worked at the University of California . In 1976 , he became a professor_ at the California Institute of Technology. In 1998 , Dr Zewail won the Benjamin Franklin Medal because he discovered the femto-second , which is one millionth of one billionth of a second . Many scientists , students and important people came to the ceremony and saw him receive his prize . One year later , Dr Zewail got the Nobile Prize for Chemistry . He now lives in California and his four children . His wife , Dema Zewail is a doctor . He helps scientists to make new medicines.

A. Answer the following question:

1- Which university did Dr Zewail go to ?

2- Why did Dr Zewail win the Benjamin Franklin Medal ?

3- When did Dr Zewail get the Nobel Prize ?

B. Choose the correct answer :

4- Dr Zewail won the Benjamin Franklin Medal at the age of ....

a-42 b-48 c-52 d-58

5- Dr Zewail got the Nobel Prize for ....

a- Physics b- Arts c- Peace d- Chemistry

4. Read and match :

A	B
1. Don't use personal	a. Password for many accounts.
2. Don't use the same	b. Anyone your passwords.
3. Don't tell	c. information like names.

5. Write a paragraph of FIFTY words on :

Passwords and passphrases

Guiding words : name – personal – clear – character – friends

....

....

....

....



Lessons 5 & 6

New vocabulary :

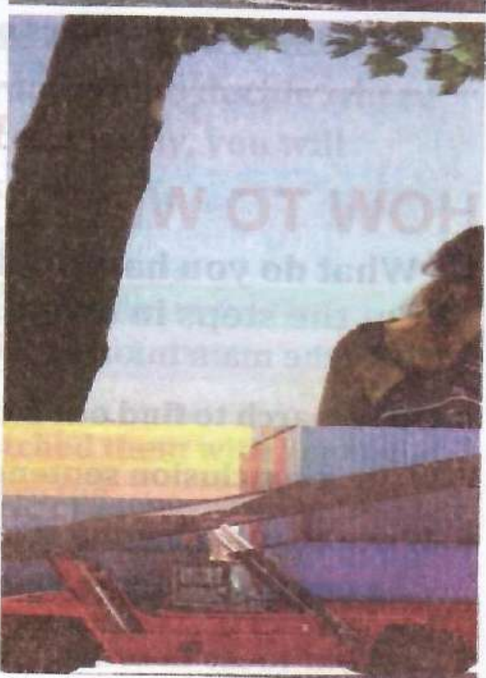
container ship	سفينة حاويات	relaxing	مريح
go along	يمر بمحاذاة	look out of	ينظر من خلال
travel past	يسافر عبر	wave	يلوح
wait for	ينتظر (شخص / شئ)	laugh	يضحك
go through	يمر عبر	clothes	ملابس
straight	مستقيم	a fun job	وظيفة ممتعة
on the ship	علي متن السفينة	Suez Canal	قناة السويس
ship's captain	كابتن السفينة	Eco-friendly	صديق للبيئة

A fun job !

Heba looked out of the window of her family's house at the ships going along the Suez Canal. They were so big.

'It must be so fun to be a ship's captain!' thought Heba. 'The ship moves so slowly. I think it's a relaxing job.'





Heba loved watching the ships. She often watched them with her friends. She liked to think about where the ships came from.

One day, Heba's father said, 'My friend, Amr, works on a container ship. He will travel past our house today. Let's go and wave at him'

Heba and her family went to the side of the Suez Canal and waited for Amr's ship. It was huge and had hundreds of containers on it.

'Where is the ship going?' asked Heba.

'You can ask Amr next week,' answered her father. 'He will come and visit us then.'

When Amr came to visit Heba, she had a long list of questions to ask him. He laughed and agreed to answer them all.









'I was on the ship when it went through the canal,' he said. 'Then I came back onto the land, and the ship went to France. It came from China. There were lots of toys and clothes in the containers.'

'Is it fun on the ship?' asked Heba.

'It's very hard work!' answered Amr. 'The captain has to drive the huge ship for a long time. The ship has to be straight. Sometimes it is very difficult when it is windy. Would you like to come and visit a ship one day?'

'Oh, yes please!' answered Heba.

Read again and answer

1. Where does Heba live?

....

2. What does Heba think about a ship captain's job at the start of the story?

....

3. What does Heba learn about a ship captain's job at the end of the story?

....

4. What is in the containers on Amr's ship?

....

WRITING
HOW TO WRITE A PARAGRAPH

What do you have to do to write a paragraph? Put the steps in order 1-6

a. Write the main information of the paragraph. ☐

b. Do research to find out facts about the topic. ☐

c. Write a conclusion sentence. ☐

d. Write an introduction sentence. ☐

e. Brainstorm some ideas. 1

f. Put your ideas in order. ☐



📖 Read this question. Work in groups. Brainstorm some ideas about it

> **Write a paragraph about the following question: How can people transport natural resources across a desert? Include ways that are environmentally-friendly. Use at least 50 words.**

Tip!

Environmentally-friendly ways are ways that don't harm the environment. طرق صديقة البيئة لا تضر بها

7. Exchange paragraphs with your classmates. Did you have the same ideas?

> **Writing tip!**
> **Remember to start your paragraph with an introduction sentence and end it with a conclusion sentence.**

The Young Entrepreneurs رجال عمال شباب

An entrepreneur is someone who starts a new business. In this project, you are going to work with a group of classmates and start their own business. First, you need to decide what goods you will sell, or what services you will offer. Then, you have to decide where you will sell your goods or offer your services. Finally, you will make a poster to help explain your business plan.

Practice Exercises

1. Read and complete the text with words from the box :

ships	container	friends	boat

Heba loved watching the ships. She often watched them with her .... She liked to think about where the .... came from. One day, Heba's father said, 'My friend, Amr, works on a .... ship. He will travel past our house today. Let's go and wave at him'





2. Read the passage, then answer the questions:

Some students think that the day they leave school is the end of their education and they throw away their books saying joyfully; "Goodbye to all that". This is quite wrong, for when they leave school, they enter another school called "the school of life".

There, we continue learning the lessons of life until the day of our death. What we learn in the school of life is even more difficult than what we learn from our books in the classroom.

We have to learn how to overcome hardships, how to understand our responsibilities and carry out our duties as good citizens and how to depend on ourselves.

There are no parents or teachers except life itself to help and guide us. The work of the classroom is only a preparation for this new kind of learning. It is true to say that the day when a student leaves school is the beginning rather than the end of his education.

A. Answer the following question:

1- What does, a student learn in "the school of life" ?
2- How do some students feel on leaving school?
3- Why is going to school useful?

B. Choose the correct answer :

4- "School of life" means ....
a) learning from school b) learning from books
c) learning from our experience d) learning from our parents

5- What we learn in the school of life is even more...................... .
a) easy b) difficult c) moderate d) cool

3. Punctuate the following sentences :

1. his favourite city is matrouh

....

2. we ll finish our english course next monday

....

4. Read the passage, then answer the questions: WB

There are many ways of transporting goods and products over long or short distances.

First , we can transport goods long distances by water. Ships move slowly but they can carry large items such as automobiles and machinery.

Second , we can transport goods long distances by air. Airplanes are faster than ships so travel is good for transporting fresh food .

Next , rail , road and pipelines are also used for transportation. Freight trains can travel across the country and the trucks can travel

from city to city. Pipelines are used for carrying natural resources such as oil , natural gas and water.

Finally , different forms of transportations are used for transporting different goods. The transportation we use depend on the product , the time available and the distance .

Circle T (True) or F (False)

1. Large ships and ferries can't travel far. T / F
2. Large ships are good for transporting automobiles. T / F
3. Airplanes aren't as fast as large ships. T / F
4. Airplanes are good for carrying fresh food products . T / F
5. Oil, natural gas and water are usually transported by truck. T / F
6. Transportation are chosen according to time, distance and the product. T / F

Project

Use this chart to help you plan. Look and complete

• What is the name of your business?	
• What is your product or service?	
• Why do people need it?	
• Will you need to transport your goods?	
• Will you need to use transportation to get to work?	
• What kind of transportation will you use?	
• Is it good for the environment?	
• Any other information?	

Model exam on unit 6

A. Listening

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. The first train line in Egypt opened in...............................
   a. 1844 b. 1855 c. 1854 d. 1954
2. The train traveled from .... to Alexandria.
   a. Luxor b. Giza c. Aswan d. Cairo
3. The Suez .... is now 193 kilometers long.
   a. Canal b. River c. Ocean d. Lake
4. It was started in .... and it took ten years to finish it.
   a. 1959 b. 1899 c. 1959 d. 1855



2. Listen and complete :

1. Heba looked out of the ....
2. The ships were going along the ....Canal.
3. The ships were so ....
4. It must be so fun to be a ship's ....

B. Reading

3. Read and complete the dialogue with words from the box :

underwater- spacecraft - jobs - machines

Adel : What kind of tech jobs do people do now?
Heba : They design ....
Adel : What else ?
Heba : They design large ....
Adel : What kind of tech jobs do people do in the future?
Heba : They will build ....cities

4. Read the following text and answer the question below :

Our bodies need food like meat , rice , fruit , salt and sugar to be healthy . Food gives us energy but we need a healthy diet to give us the right quantities of energy . When we do sport , our bodies use more energy and more food than when we watch TV to be healthy . The quantity of food that we eat should be the same as energy which our bodies use . Calories tell us how much energy there is in different food . If we eat food with too many calories in, then we will start to put on weight.

A) Answer the following questions :

1. What do calories tell us ?
2. What does food give us ?

B) Choose the correct answer :

3. We put on (height - high - length - weight) if we eat too many calories.
4. Our bodies use (more - little - less - few) energy when we do sport .

The Reader

5. A. Read and write T True or F (False) :

1. Grandfather was sad at the end. ( )
2. People came to learn Khayameya many places in Egypt. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

3. Grandfather said.................................... to the visitors.
   a. sorry b. excuse me c. welcome d. goodbye
4. People want to learn ....
   a. Khayameya b. Math c. Science d. Art

Writing

6. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

1. Don't use .... than 10 characters.
   a. more b. less c. bigger d. longer
2 .Robots ....airplanes in 2064 .
   a. fly b. flew c. will fly d. flying
3. She ....help us tomorrow .
   a. won't b. didn't c. don't d. doesn't
4. What .... you do when you're an adult?
   a. does b. is c. are d. will

7. Order the words to make correct sentences :

1. your - tell - Don't - friends - passwords - your.
....

3. do - use - passwords - When- you.?
....

8. Write a paragraph of FIFTY (50) on :

Passwords and passphrases

Guiding words : name – personal – clear – character – friends

....
....
....
....
....

Listening text of the model exam

1. Listen and circle the correct answer from a, b, c or d :

The first train line in Egypt opened in 1854. It traveled from Cairo to Alexandria. The Suez Canal is now 193 kilometers long, 205 meters wide, and 24 meters deep. It was started in 1859 and it took ten years to finish it.

2. Listen and complete :

Heba looked out of the window of her family's house at the ships going along the Suez Canal. They were so big. 'It must be so fun to be a ship's captain!' thought Heba.



KHAYAMEYA SUMMER

BY MOIRA DUTTON

ILLUSTRATED BY NATHALIE ORTEGA

صيف الخيامية





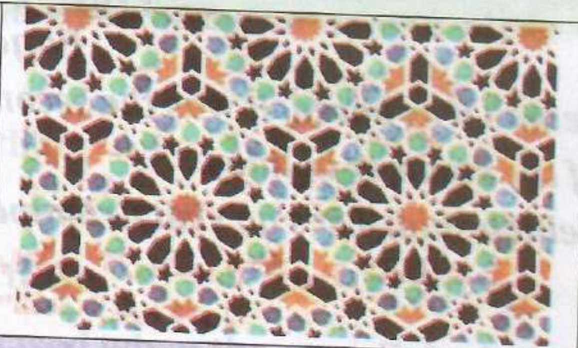
Picture dictionary



artisan حرفي

Some artisans make tables and chairs from wood.

يصنع بعض الحرفيين الموائد والكراسي من الخشب .



geometric pattern

We can sometimes see a geometric pattern of colorful tiles.

يمكننا أحيانا أن نري قماش ذو شكل هندسي ملون.



lotus flower

Lotus flowers grow on rivers and lakes.

تنمو زهور اللوتس علي الانهار والبحيرات.



Layer طبقة

There are 3 layers of cream in this cake.

توجد ثلاثة طبقات من الكريم في هذه الكيكة.



sew يخيط

My grandmother can sew her own clothes.

تستطيع جدتي أن تخيط ملابسها.



stitch غرزة

I need 4 stitches to fix this button.

احتاج أربعة عرز لتثبيت هذاالزرار.





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Page 110



Zeinab was bored. It was the second week of the summer holiday.
Zeinab said, 'Let's go visit Grandpa!'

شعرت زينب بالضجر. كان الأسبوع الثاني من العطلة الصيفية.
قالت زينب ، "لنذهب لزيارة جدي!"

Her mother said, 'Yes, he's sad at the moment. I think you can help him.'

قالت والدتها ، "نعم ، إنه حزين في الوقت الحالي. أعتقد أنه يمكنك مساعدته.

Page 111



Zeinab got off the train. There was her grandfather and grandmother! Her grandparents were very pleased to see her.

نزلت زينب من القطار. كان هناك جدها وجدتها! كان أجدادها سعداء للغاية برؤيتها.



After tea, Grandpa said, 'My eyes are not very good now. It's difficult to work. I can't see to sew. I think I will have to stop making things.'

بعد تناول الشاي ، قال الجد ، "عيناي ليستا جيدتين الآن. من الصعب العمل. لا أستطيع أن أرى الخياطة. أعتقد أنه سيتعين علي التوقف عن صنع الأشياء ".

Grandpa was one of the Tent Makers. He was one of the best artisans in Khayameya Street.
Zeinab said, 'Oh no! You can't stop! You make such beautiful things!'

كان الجد أحد صانعي الخيام. كان من أمهر الحرفيين في شارع الخيامية.
قالت زينب: "أوه لا! لا يمكنك التوقف! أنت تصنع مثل هذه الأشياء الجميلة!





A. Read and write T (True) or F (False) :

1. Zeinab was excited in the second week of the summer holiday. ( )
2. Zeinab wanted to visit Grandfather. ( )
3. Grandfather was happy as Mom said. ( )
4. Zeinab went to Grandfather by train. ( )
5. Zeinab's grandparents were pleased when they saw Zeinab. ( )
6. Grandfather's eyes were very good. ( )
7. Grandfather's job was a tent maker. He's an engineer. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Zeinab was ....in the second week of the summer holiday.
   a. bored b. happy c. pleased d. glad
2. Zeinab wanted to visit her ....
   a. mother b. grandfather c. father d. sister
3. Grandfather ....as Mom said.
   a. bad b. happy c. pleased d. sad
4. Zeinab went to Grandfather by ....
   a. plane b. taxi c. train d. bus
5. Zeinab's grandparents were .... when they saw her.
   a. bored b. sad c. pleased d. nervous
6. Grandfather's ....weren't very good .
   a. eyes b. legs c. neck d. hands
7. Grandfather's job was a/an ....
   a. engineer b. artisan c. architect d. farmer
8. Grandfather is a .... maker.
   a. car b. toy c. shoe d. tent

Page 112, 113

Page 112

Zeinab and her grandfather visited the shop. زارت زينب وجدها المحل.

Zeinab said, 'Oh look! I love this big picture with all the flowers! Did you make it, Grandpa?

قالت زينب: أوه انظر! أحب هذه الصورة الكبيرة مع كل الزهور!
هل صنعتها يا جدي؟

'Yes, it took me nearly four months. It's made of thousands and thousands of small stitches. I measured and cut all the pieces by hand,' said Grandpa. 'All by hand? That's amazing!'


"نعم ، لقد استغرق الأمر ما يقرب من اربعة اشهر. إنهاا مصنوعة من آلاف وآلاف من الغرز الصغيرة." قال
جدي "لقد قمت بقياس كل القطع وقطعها باليد". "كل شيء باليد؟ هذا مذهل!"

Page 113

'What's your favorite design Grandpa?' asked Zeinab.

سألت زينب "ما هو تصميمك المفضل ؟".

'I like sewing lotus flowers and geometric patterns best, and I also like sewing birds. I used my best stitching on the patterns, but my eyes are not good now. It is sad for me.'

"أحب خياطة زهور اللوتس الاشكال الهندسية بشكل أفضل ،
كما أنني أحب خياطة الطيور. لقد استخدمت أفضل خياطة
للاشكال ، لكن عيني ليست جيدة الآن. إنه لأمر محزن
بالنسبة لي.

'I wish I could sew and help you,' said Zeinab.

قالت زينب: "أتمنى لو أستطيع الخياطة ومساعدتك".

Her grandfather smiled. 'I can teach you. Do you want to learn?'

ابتسم جدها. "أستطيع تعليمك. هل تريد أن تتعلم؟"

'Oh, yes please!' said Zeinab. قالت زينب: "أوه ، نعم من فضلك!"



A. Read and write T (True) or F (False) :

1. Zeinab and her grandfather visit the shop. ( )
2. The picture with flower took two months from Grandfather.( )
3. Thousands stitches are there in the picture. ( )
4. Grandfather used his leg to cut and measure the pieces. ( )
5. Grandfather's favorite design wasLotus flowers and geometric patterns. ( )
6. Zeinab wished not to help her grandfather. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Zeinab and her grandfather visited the ....

   a. hospital b. shop c. school d. factory

2. The picture with flower took .... months from grandfather.

   a. one b. two c. three d. four

3. There are ....of stitches in the picture.

   a. thousands b. hundreds c. tens d. ones

4. Grandfather used his .... to cut and measure the pieces.

   a. legs b. eyes c. hands d. ears

5. Grandfather's favorite design is ....flower and geometric patterns.

   a. plant b. leaf c. stem d. lotus

6. Zeinab wished to .... her grandfather.

   a. annoy b. help c. kill d. bother

Mark

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Page 114



Zeinab asked, 'How did you learn to sew, Grandpa?'

وسألت زينب "كيف تعلمت الخياطة يا جدي؟"

'My father taught me. When I was a child, I wanted to be an engineer or a teacher, but I changed my mind. My father taught me to sew. My grandfather taught my father before that! I became a Khayameya artisan, and I love my job,' answered Grandpa.

"علمني والدي. عندما كنت طفلاً ، أردت أن أصبح مهندسًا أو مدرسًا ، لكنني غيرت رأيي. علمني والدي الخياطة. جدي علم والدي قبل ذلك! لقد أصبحت حرفيًا في الخيامية ، وأحب عملي ،" أجاب الجد.

Zeinab said, 'You design and measure the patterns. You choose the colors. I think you are an engineer, an artist, and good at math! Aṇd now you are my teacher, too.

قالت زينب: "أنت تصمم وتقيس الاشكال. أنت تختار الألوان. أعتقد أنك مهندس وفنان وجيد في الرياضيات! وأنت الآن أستاذي أيضًا."

Page 115



Zeinab said, 'Grandpa, I have an idea. My friends are very clever. I think they want to learn about Khayameya, too.

قالت زينب: "جدي لدي فكرة. أصدقائي أذكياء جدا. أعتقد أنهم يريدون التعرف على الخيامية أيضًا."

Rasha is great at math and working out problems. Lobna invents things all the time and has good ideas. Doha makes amazing art and Engy can help you show us all how to sew. She makes beautiful things.

"رشا بارعة في الرياضيات وحل المسائل. لبنى تخترع الأشياء طوال الوقت ولديها أفكار جيدة. تصنع ضحي فنًا رائعًا ويمكن أن تساعدك إنجي في أن توضح لنا جميعًا كيفية الخياطة. إنها تصنع أشياء جميلة.

Let's call them! ' ! هيا ندعوهم



A. Read and write T (True) or F (False) :

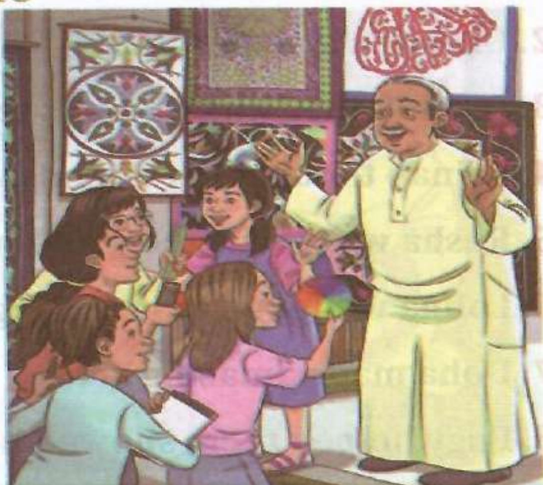
1. Grandpa's mother taught Grandpa to sew. ( )
2. Grandpa loved his job. ( )
3. Grandfather was Zeinab's teacher of sewing. ( )
4. Zeinab thought her friends want to learn Khayameya. ( )
5. Rasha was great at art and work out problems. ( )
6. Lobna was good at inventing things. ( )
7. Doha made amazing art. ( )
8. Engy helped them showed how to play. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Grandpa's ....taught Grandpa to sew.
   a. mother b. brother c. father d. sister
2. Grandpa ....hisjob.
   a. loved b. hated c. disliked d. left
3. ....was Zeinab's teacher of sewing.
   a. mother b. Grandfather c. father d. sister
4. Zeinab thought her ....wanted to learn Khayameya.
   a. mother b. brother c. father d. friends
5. Rasha was great at ....
   a. English b. history c. art d. math
6. Lobna was good at .... things.
   a. cutting b. drawing c. inventing d. baking
7. Doha made amazing ....
   a. English b. history c. art d. math
8. Engy helped them how to ....
   a. sew b. read c. write d. shout

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Page 116



Zeinab's friends arrived.

وصل أصدقاء زينب.

'We're here! Let's learn something new.'

'نحن هنا! دعونا نتعلم شيئًا جديدًا.

Grandfather said, 'Welcome girls. Thank you for coming! We make the patterns with three layers of cotton and put them together like this ....'

قال الجد ، "مرحبا بالفتيات. شكرا لقدومكن! نصنع الاشكال بثلاث طبقات من القطن ونجمعها معًا هكذا ....

Page 117



Grandfather said, 'Zeinab you have such clever friends! What a good idea!' Rasha answered, 'We like learning new things, and we have a great teacher!'

قال الجد ، " لديك أصدقاء أذكياء يا زينب! أجابت رشا: يا لها من فكرة جيدة!"نحب تعلم أشياء جديدة ، ولدينا معلم رائع!"

A. Read and write T (True) or F (False) :

1. Zeinab's friends arrived at Grandfather. ( )
2. Four layers of cotton did they make the patterns. ( )
3. Grandfather was Zeinab's friends great teacher. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Zeinab's.......................... arrived at Grandfather.
   a. teachers b. friends c. parents d. sisters
2. There were........................ layers of cotton in the patterns.
   a. one b. two c. three d. four
3. ....was Zeinab's friends great teacher.
   a. mother b. father c. brother d. Grandfather



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Page 118



Other people came to watch.

أتى أناس آخرون ليشاهدوا.

They said, 'That looks fun. Can we try?'

قالوا ، "يبدو هذا ممتعًا. هل يمكننا المحاولة؟

Zeinab's grandfather said, 'Welcome! Com j and join us!'

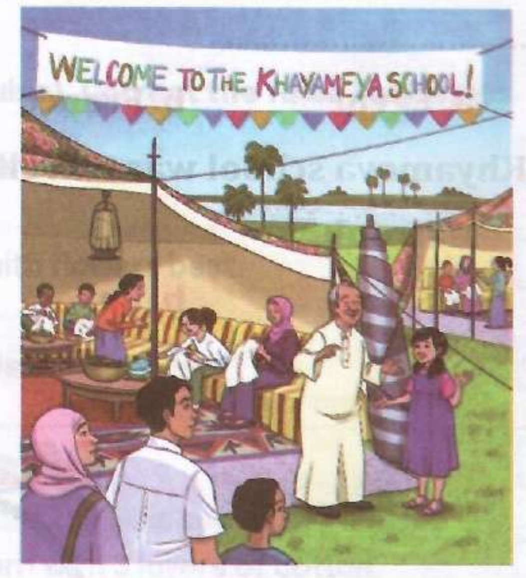
قال جد زينب: أهلاً بكم! تعالوا وانضموا إلينا!"



Grandpa said, 'Zeinab, look at all these people! They all want to learn about Khayameya! I'm so happy!'

قال الجد ، "زينب ، انظري إلى كل هؤلاء الناس!
كلهم يريدون التعرف على خيامية! انا سعيد للغاية!"

Page 119



Zeinab said, 'Lots more people want to learn too. People in many places all around Egypt want you to teach them.

قالت زينب ، "الكثير من الناس يريدون التعلم أيضًا.
الناس في العديد من الأماكن في جميع أنحاء مصر يريدونك أن تعلمهم.

Khayameya School is traveling all summer! Next, we are going to Ismailia, then Tanta and Marsa Matrouh! What a wonderful summer holiday! Thank you, Grandpa!'

تسافر مدرسة الخيامية طوال الصيف! بعد ذلك نذهب إلى الإسماعيلية ثم طنطا ومرسى مطروح! يا لها من عطلة صيفية رائعة! شكرا لك يا جدي!"

Grandpa laughed, 'No, thank you Zeinab!'



ضحك الجد ، "لا ، شكرا لك زينب!"



A. Read and write T (True) or F (False) :

1. Grandfather said welcome to the visitors. ( )
2. People wanted to learn Khayameya. ( )
3. Grandfather was sad at the end. ( )
4. People came to learn Khayameya many places in Egypt. ( )
5. Khyameya school was travelling to Aswan. ( )

B. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, or d:

1. Grandfather said.................................... to the visitors.

   a. sorry b. excuse me c. welcome d. goodbye

2. People want to learn ....

   a. Khayameya b. Math c. Science d. Art

3. Grandfather was ....at the end.

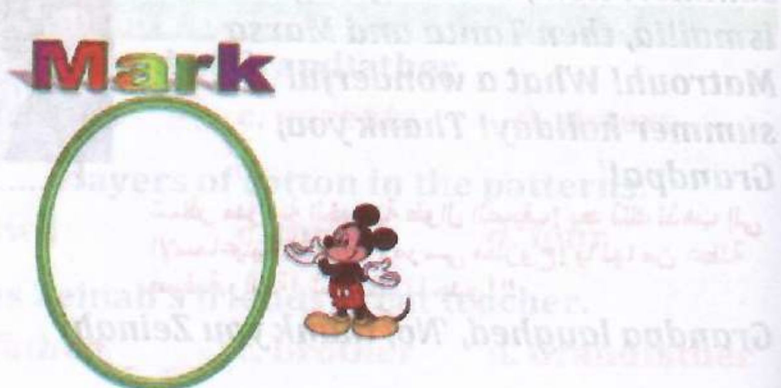
   a. sad b. unhappy c. sorry d. happy

4. People came to learn Khayamaya from many places around ....

   a. Egypt b. France c. England d. Italy

5. Khyameya school was travelling to.................. , Tanta and Marsa Matrouh.

   a. Sinai b. Luxor c. Ismailia d. Aswan





1 Look and write

Doha Engy Grandma Grandpa Mom Lobna Rasha Zeinab

1 

2 

3 

4 

5 

6 

7 

8 

2 Read and write *T* (True) or *F* (False). Correct the false sentences

1 Grandpa is sad because he can't hear well now. F

2 Zeinab likes the Khayameya design with flowers best.

3 Grandpa always wanted to be an artisan.

4 Rasha makes amazing art.

5 To make Kayameya, you need a pattern with 3 layers of cotton.

6 The Khayameya school is going to Aswan and Port Said.





3 **Look and number**

1 I think I will have to stop making things.

2 Zeinab, look at all these people! They all want to learn about Khayameya! I'm so happy!

3 I wish I could sew and help you.

4 Let's go visit Grandpa!

5 I measured and cut all the pieces by hand.

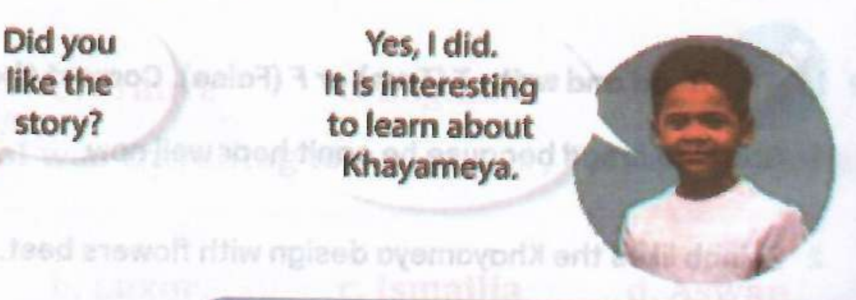
6 My friends are very clever. I think they want to learn about Khayameya, too.

a 
b 
c 
d 
e 
f 



4 **Did you like the story? Why? Ask and answer**







5 **After the summer, Zeinab writes an email to her grandfather. Complete her email**

Remember to say:

- **what you enjoyed.**
- **what you learned.**
- **what you want to do in the next holiday.**

Hi Grandpa,
Thank you for a wonderful summer holiday!

____

____

____

____

____

See you soon.
Zeinab



